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British Raids Carry War To German People

The World's Day

June 28, 1940

War Summary

British bombers, ranging over Germany and attacking 60 cities under German control since France signed the armistice, today brought the war home to Germans in a way they had not known before. The High Command in Berlin admitted the hitting of oil tanks at Hanover. London listed successful attacks at Bremen, Bonn, Waalhaven, Misburg, and Salzbergen. [Details: Page 4.]

German land troops pushed their occupation of the French West Coast to the Spanish border under terms of the armistice.

Rome newspapers spoke openly of emulating Caesar by another invasion directed against Britain, this time, unlike 55 and 54 B. C., in conjunction with Germanic forces.

Russian troops moved to occupy Rumanian Bessarabia and northern Bucovina on the very day which marked the anniversary not only of Sarajevo and the beginning of the World War, but of the Versailles Treaty which ended it. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

Turkey moved two thirds of its naval strength into the Black Sea, evidently concerned over Russian moves centering on Rumania.

A new French Capital was reported set up at Clermont-Ferrand in the unoccupied area of France. Gen. Joseph Doumenc was placed in command of French demobilization.

Near East Fighting in Syria presumably ended when Gen. Eugene Mittelhauser, French Near East Army Commander, ordered hostilities to cease. In London, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the French Refugee Government, sought to form a French legion to continue fighting. Indications pointed to a continuation of fighting by several sections of the French Empire. [Details: Page 4.]

India saw a conference scheduled between the Viceroy and Mohandas K. Gandhi leading to the belief that differences in the way of India's Empire war effort might be approaching a solution. [Details: Page 4.]

Uruguay Frees Nazis

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP) —Nine prisoners detained on charges of leading Nazi groups operating in Uruguay were ordered temporarily released by a judge directing the investigation of Nazi activities. The prisoners will be subject to rearrest after investigation.

In New England

"New England defenses need immediate improvement," three members of the United States House of Representatives Committee on Military Affairs declared today while making the first Congressional inspection of this area since greater preparedness has become a national policy. [Details: Page 13.]

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Swampscott, Mass., that the American Government had waited "until it is too late" to begin stocking up on strategic materials which must be imported. [Details: Page 13.]

Republican leadership in New England was believed to be facing reorganization as a result of the nomination of Wendell Willkie as the G. O. P. standard-bearer, since Mr. Willkie's most active supporters here have been principally amateur politicians. [Details: Page 13.]

Stock Prices Soar

NEW YORK (AP) — Leading stocks jumped $1 to around $4 a share today as a heavy surge of orders rolled into Wall Street, with many brokers attributing the buying to the Republican nom-

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Rumanians Join Refugees; Reds Order Quick Move

Russian occupation of Bessarabia and North Bucovina makes new thousands homeless—Rumania also to give Soviets control of ports along the Danube, which put them at back door of Germany.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 28—Again by the will of a dictator the tears of new thousands have been added to the river of sorrow that flows through Europe.

As in Finland, Holland, and Belgium whole peoples are forced to migrate and to leave their homes all because the voice of the ruthless and strong for the moment prevails over the small.

Lacking all external support from the sources on which it had hoped to rely, Rumania has been forced to concede to the maximum Russian demands. The Russians are to occupy all of the Province of Bessarabia and North Bucovina in the course of four days.

During this time the Rumanians must complete their evacuation. They are allowed to take out personal property, but machinery, as well as all fixtures in the houses, must remain behind.

In addition to these outright territorial concessions the Russians have obtained far-reaching rights on the Danube, the back door to Europe.

Control of Ports Given

The Rumanians have agreed to place under Russian control the ports of Sulina, Giurgiu, and Turnu-Severin on the Danube, thus giving them complete control of the Danube traffic. Part of the harbors themselves are to be placed at the Russians' disposal. The Black Sea port of Constanta also appears to have fallen under Soviet "control."

In addition the Russians are to have one commissioner on the Rumanian Petroleum Commission which controls the production of oil in Rumania.

Moreover, the Rumanians have been forced to promise to permit the passage of Soviet troops across Rumanian territory if Yugoslavia is attacked and the Russians go to its assistance.

In this case the Rumanians will also feed the troops while they are on Rumanian territory and the Russians will pay a fixed price for their maintenance.

Other Demands Expected

Rumors are rife in Bucharest of additional ultimatums from Bulgaria and even Hungary which seek to regain territories granted Rumania after the World War. These reports could not yet be confirmed.

According to some advices received this morning the Russians crossed the Dniester during the night and will be on the outskirts of Chisinau by afternoon today.

Already this morning it was no longer possible to put through telephone calls either to Chisinau or to any other point in Bessarabia.

The Associated Press reported Soviet troops had occupied Cernauti, Tighina, Chisinau and Cetatea-Alba.

Despite the bombshell development, shattering the quiet which appeared to have settled down on Rumania, there are no signs of panic.

Last night the people demonstrated before the Palace their loyalty to the King upon whom they look in this hour of trial to pilot them through.

King and Cabinet Meet

The Royal Palace lights blazed far into the night as the King and his Councilors and Cabinet Ministers sought a way out of the dilemma in which the Soviet Union's sudden démarche had placed the country.

On the Palace Square little knots of citizens conversed in low tones, their eyes riveted on the lighted windows as though for clarity.

Yet as the hours progressed no fresh news arrived to amplify the

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Russia obtains foothold in the Balkans: Page 5.

U. S. Moves to Co-ordinate All Purchases for Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—President Roosevelt today appointed Donald M. Nelson, Director of the Treasury Department's Procurement Division, to be coordinator of all defense purchases made in collaboration with the National Defense Advisory Commission.

At the same time, the President announced that he had asked Daniel Tobin, President of the American Federation of Labor's Teamsters Union, to become an Administrative Assistant to do general handy work in connection with national defense. Mr. Tobin's appointment is viewed as compensating the A. F. of L. for the high position recently given in national defense to Sidney Hillman, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Important Task

Mr. Nelson's task will be the double one of speeding up defense purchases and seeing that the price of such purchases is kept down through the elimination of competitive bidding between various governmental bodies. His authority will cover purchases made outside of the United States as well as those made domestically.

The President also disclosed that vast new army purchases may be in the wind, when he said that Army officials were studying the advisability of greatly increasing orders to some factories so that these factories will be able to undertake plant expansion without fear of financial collapse.

The President said that the United States might order more planes than are now covered by existing appropriations to keep the national defense ability expanding.

The President also revealed that the Committee of four secretaries now engaged in drawing up plans for a gigantic new world economic cartel, whose purpose would be to soften the effect of world economic shocks on New World nations, is making very satisfactory progress, and that preliminary reactions from the 20 other American Nations was favorable.

More Aid for Allies

Further American steps to aid Great Britain and hamper Germany will follow President Roosevelt's proclamation giving American officials absolute jurisdiction and control over all shipping in continental United States and Canal Zone waters, sources close to the White House predicted.

Although the White House announced that the proclamation, which vests control power in the Secretary of the Treasury and the Governor of the Canal Zone, merely supplements the limited national emergency proclamation of September, 1939, in the interests of American neutrality and national defense, it is believed that it will be used to prevent any French shipping from leaving American harbors.

It is recalled that Germany has demanded that all French shipping now interned in neutral harbors return home or to an Italian or German port and that compliance with this order would place many thousands of tons of additional shipping in the hands of Britain's enemies.

A considerable number of French ships, including the great luxury liner Normandie, are now lying in American harbors and under the proclamation, which takes as its authority the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, the Secretary of the Treasury may take such measures as are necessary to enforce their stay here.

The belief is expressed that if action is taken to retain French vessels here until after the end of the war similar action will also be taken in regard to the vessels of all Nations now lying under Hitlerian rule.

Officials of the Navy Department have recently pointed out in unofficial utterances that the fate of the British Empire, not to mention Britain itself, may well hinge upon the single question of how much tonnage Britain can assemble for its own use and how much the totalitarian powers can assemble to use against her.

Plans for British Children Make Headway in Bay State

Plans to find homes here for British children made refugees by the threatened invasion of their country took a step forward in the announcement today that listing of approved homes will be begun at the Children's Aid Association, 41 Mt. Vernon Street.

This action follows the organization of a Committee on Refugee Children under the sponsorship of the Children's Department of the Boston Council of Social Agencies. The Chairman, Alfred Whitman, Executive Secretary of the Children's Aid Association, is local representative of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, which was organized last week with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as Honorary Chairman, and Marshall Field, III, of Chicago as active head.

The local Committee will handle applications from persons desiring to shelter British children and under the direction of Miss Marian L. Spencer a comprehensive list of approved homes will be made for use when these children are sent to this country.

An enthusiastic "yes" was Barnstable's answer to a cablegram from Mayor Charles F. Dart of the mother town of Barnstable, England, on whether the American community would consider receiving children likely to be evacuated during the invasion of England. Chairman Chester A. Crocker of the Board of Selectmen replied that the town authorities are in contact with the British Consul in Boston and that locally steps were being taken to ascertain the number of children that could be accommodated.

Brooklyn Housing Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—State and city officials had today affixed their signatures to the contract for a new housing project in Brooklyn under which the State will loan $20,000,000 to the City of New York to construct modern homes for 3,528 low-income families and eliminate one of the city's worst slum areas. The contract also provides for the payment of annual grants by the State to insure the low-rent character of the propect.

Signing of the contract took place at the home of Governor Herbert H. Lehman, 820 Park Avenue; Edward Weinfeld, State Commissioner of Housing, Gerard Swope, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority; Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine and Attorney General Joh J. Bennett, Jr., signed the document.

The project, the first to be undertaken under the State's new public housing program, will be the largest public housing project for low-income families in the United States. It will occupy an area from Prince to Carlton streets and from Myrtle to Park avenues.

Wide Sacrifice Termed Vital In U.S. Defense

New England Council at quarterly meeting is told surface has only been scratched.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 28—Some indication of the extent and type of co-operation that will be required of the entire population in carrying out a speedy national rearmament program was given by industrial and military spokesmen at the 59th quarterly meeting of the New England Council here today.

From addresses given to the businessmen, meeting here to discuss their rôle in the vast preparedness effort, it was evident that the undertaking has "only just begun," that it will require material sacrifices for two or more years by industry and labor, government officials and taxpayers, politicians and voters, and that the measure of its success in all likelihood will be the measure of development of a new "national defense morale" in which unity, sincerity, and enthusiasm are component parts.

Among those who addressed the sessions at the Hotel Wentworth today were: Winthrop L. Carter, New Hampshire industrialist and Chairman of the New England Council's Executive Committee; Fred A. Eldean, of New York, Executive Director of Tax Foundation, Inc., and Colonel H. K. Rutherford, Ordnance Department, Director of the Planning Branch of the office of Assistant Secretary of War.

Temporary President Chosen

Mr. Carter was elected today to serve as President of the New England Council until a successor has been chosen for C. F. Weed, who passed on recently.

Mr. Eldean urged the following pre-requisites for the swift establishment of adequate defense:

1. "Local governments" must "clean house" in order that "a new high morale, a new spirit of personal defense of our democratic institutions" may arise.
2. Federal, State and local expenditures, other than for defense purposes, should be reduced sharply in order to counterbalance, in part, the tremendous rise in expenditures, and hence in taxes, for defense.
3. Industry should be freed from political interference in order that it may "clear the decks for production."

Funds "Only Beginning"

Colonel Rutherford referred to the defense appropriations recently voted by Congress as "only a beginning." While stating that a large Army, perhaps of one million men, could be recruited and trained within four months, he asserted that the work of equipping such a force would require at least two years of industrial activity on full war-time scale and the appropriation of many additional billions of dollars. The American Expeditionary Force of 2,000,000 men, formed in the World War, was "armed by our Allies," he reminded his audience.

In closing, Colonel Rutherford said "The joint action of government, management, labor, and all other elements of the population is necessary in reaching a solution. We in the War Department feel that the answer will again be found in a sentence used by President Wilson in one of his World War addresses. It reads:

"'The highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of a free people.'"

'People's Candidate' Willkie Chosen to Battle New Deal; Calls For Clean Politics Law

Campaign contributions over $5,000 banned by nominee — Quips about Roosevelt.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 28—Announcing that the Republican Party would voluntarily refuse to accept campaign contributions of more than $5,000, Wendell Willkie, in his first press conference this afternoon since his nomination for the Presidency, urged Congress to pass immediately the Hatch "clean politics" bill so that its provisions will be binding on all candidates in the coming national election.

Whether or not the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives permits the Hatch bill to become law, Mr. Willkie affirmed that he would accept the political restrictions of the measure at once and said he was determined that his campaign shall be supported only by small and diffused financial contributions. He desired that most of these contributions should be even smaller than $5,000.

It is apparent that Mr. Willkie's campaing is going to be no timid, feeble, back porch affair. It will be, rather, an agfressive, widespread appeal which Mr. Willkie intends to take to the people up and down the length and breadth of the land. Informed that President Roosevelt had issued a statement saying that he would like to discuss with him a "common approach to defense problems," Mr. Willkie frankly did not seem to be much impressed by the invitation.

Fixes Rule of Courtesy

"I have already been glad to see Mr. Roosevelt. I have called on him many times but whenever I have been at the White House, the President has done all the talking," Mr. Willkie remarked with a smile. And then he added:

"But I shall be glad to accept if the President desires to confer with me. One should always be courteous to one's predecessor."

The Republican nominee asked to be excused from answering questions of national policy—the conference was devoted mostly to camera festivities of the newspapers, news reels, and magazines. But Mr. Willkie did say that generally he believed that national unity, the building of adequate defense, and rehabilitation of the domestic economy would be the main issues of the campaign.

Mr. Willkie stated candidly that there could be no promise of an early balancing of the budget because of the extremity of its present unbalance. He disavowed the view that he was an "interventionist" and urged that Congress remain in session because of the gravity and delicacy of the world situation.

In the opinion of the newspaper correspondents, Mr. Willkie's opening press conference as presidential candidate was a success. It was a hit. The nominee was easy, gracious, quick, unflustered by rapid-fire questions and forceful and direct in reply.

The most impressive and perhaps most significant feature of his interview—suggestion of the shape of the coming campaign—was the vigorous and vivid manner in which he took the offensive and carried his remarks straight to Mr. Roosevelt.

Asked if he was going to have a "brain trust" or be his own, Mr. Willkie scored such a hit with his reply that he had to repeat it twice for the news reel reporters.

"This talk of a 'brain trust' is the greatest myth in American public life today," he retorted. "It takes two things to make a 'brain trust' and so far we have only had the 'trust.'"

In conference throughout the morning with party officials, Mr. Willkie made it known that every Republican leader, who has either been a candidate or has played a part in the Convention, has pledged his active support to his campaign.

This campaign will begin at once. Mr. Willkie will resign Monday as President of the Common-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Wendell L. Willkie

The Republican candidate for President

Minute-Hand Story Of Willkie Victory

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 28 — When this hour-by-hour account is finished America will know who is the Republican nominee for the Presidency of the United States, but as it begins now—at 4 p. m. Thursday, on a pine bench in convention Hall—nobody can say more than it is the most exciting Republican election race in a generation.

By the time this is in print it may seem hard to recapture the extraordinary nervous tension that grips the 16,000 people in this vast amphitheater, but let it be put down now, at the outset, as at the beginning of a football game before the ball is put in play, 90 out of every 100 experienced newspapermen here believe Taft has the edge and that the emotionally-charged gallery-enthusiasm for Willkie will be disregarded by delegates, who feel they know better what is good for the country than the mist-obscured multitude in this horseshoe-shaped coliseum.

4:30 p. m. Thursday—Chairman Joe Martin raps vainly for order but the invocation is finally pronounced.

4:43—This is the minute. "The Secretary will call the roll of the States." There is confusion. "Will the aisles be cleared?" asks Chairman Martin. The tension mounts as every breathless minute brings the first actual test of strength—a test of strength in a contest more spectacular than any sporting event, whose winner may play a part in American history—world history.

4:48—"A-la-bam-a," bawls the Clerk. Dewey gets 7 votes, Taft 6. We are seated here, each with a blank ballot, scribbling down nu-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

'Be Content to Live Anywhere' Might Include the White House

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 28—"I feel a little bit numb," said the humble little former Indiana librarian whose husband had just been nominated for President of the United States.

Mrs. Wendell Willkie slipped out of the Convention with her close friend, Mrs. Frederick Atwood of New York, as soon as her husband's nomination became certain. She went directly to his hotel and met him with a kiss when he came in from his headquarters a few minutes later.

"I depend a great deal on my husband's viewpoint," Mrs. Willkie told reporters just before her husband arrived at 1:30 a. m. "He's a lot bigger than I am in every way. He has never let me down."

If her husband gets to the White House, it is safe to say Mrs. Willkie will make no attempt to follow the busy footsteps of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

After the nomination he called up from headquarters to see if she would say a few words on the radio.

"Do I have to?" she wanted to know.

"Not if you don't want to," her husband told her. She didn't.

At her first press conference today, Mrs. Willkie described politics as one of her main interests. "I'm from Indiana," she added significantly. Her family have always been Republicans.

Her husband and son are Episcopalians; she is a Methodist, but usually goes to the Episcopal Church with them. The candidate's wife is a quiet little woman, five feet two inches tall, with gray blue eyes, a mouth that turns up at the edges when she smiles, and a lilting voice.

A reporter wanted to know whether she considered traveling the country and making speeches part of a President's wife's job. "If she's able to do it," she replied.

Asked whether she would campaign with her husband, Mrs. Willkie replied, "Providing they don't think of me as excess baggage." She would not, she said, do any speaking. "I like to go anywhere with Wendell Willkie," she added.

Edith Wilk and Wendell Willkie were married 22 years ago. They have one son, Philip.

A piece of advice her mother gave her on her wedding day served Edith Willkie in good stead tonight. "Are you going to be content to live anywhere under any conditions?" her mother told her to ask herself.

Since then, she too, has realized that being a successful wife means being able to adjust yourself to the situations you find yourself in. But even in her wildest dreams 22 years ago, she admitted, she hadn't foreseen the situation she was in last night.

Picture of Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie: Page 2.

Indianan victorious on sixth ballot — Takes prize from Dewey and Senator Taft.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, PHILADELPHIA, June 28—Rising out of confusion and uncertainty, in a Convention responsive to nothing except the battering waves of public opinion, the Republican Party today, amid enthusiasm unknown for many decades, has nominated its presidential candidate: Wendell Lewis Willkie.

That Mr. Willkie was nominated is attested as a political miracle. Nearly all the politicians said it couldn't be done. They scoffed at and kidded the eager, excited young men and women in the streets and hotel lobbies and convention galleries. They vowed with bitter words that they would not run on the ticket with this erstwhile Democrat.

And they sat in their seats in Convention Hall to see the rear guards of their delegations break away and join the Willkie standard on ballot after ballot until Alf M. Landon on the fifth ballot took the Kansas delegation bodily over to Willkie—and then the nomination was a foregone conclusion.

The sequence in Convention Hall was compact of suspense-filled drama. Every spectator and participant hung on every vote. It was a story of irresistible accretion, with the galleries cheering imperiously at each Willkie gain.

There had been, of course, many last minute conferences of the political leaders and the amateur managers of the Willkie group. But the seeds of Willkie strength were in themselves, and only by trial of strength did they prevail.

First Ballot Shows Uncertainty

The opening uncertainty was graphically reflected in the first ballot, when favorite sons and dummy candidates received a wide scattering of votes. Thomas E. Dewey led, as expected, but with only 360 votes—which was ten votes beneath the floor he had set as his minimum in public statements.

Senator Robert A. Taft also tasted wry disappointment in the first ballot, polling only 194 votes —nearly 100 beneath what he hoped to have.

At this point, old-time Ohio politicians ran about lobbies berating the "Boy Scouts," whom they said had mismanaged the candidacy—and thus revealed their shattered morale.

But the Willkie first ballot total of 105 was cheering, for he might have had less than 100. His inexperienced though dashing managers were imperturbable.

Gov. Harold L. Stassen of Minnesota, who had taken his promising political future in his hands to become floor manager, had moist, pale temples and a set jaw, but his tally sheets were correct.

The second ballot began to tell the story. Dewey slipped to 338 votes—a decisive turning point for him. Taft gained only 14 votes to 203—a fatal slowing-up.

An Impressive Augury

Willkie went to 171, a gain of 65 per cent, an impressive augury, but no guarantee of success for ahead there might loom a stone wall. And there came a recess of an hour and a half, regretfully accepted by Governor Stassen because the other managers all wanted it. Many delegations caucused, taking decisions for the next two or three ballots. In exchange for the recess, Governor Stassen for Willkie has his quid pro quo—a request by the Chair that delegations announce their votes in alphabetical order, giving Willkie the climactic last place.

The third ballot turned toward inevitability. Dewey went down by 23 votes, to 315 and was lost. Taft went up by only 94 votes, and was almost equally lost. Willkie went up by 88 votes. But still there was no guarantee how the big delegations would go. Dewey still had most of New York. Pennsylvania and Illinois had no real Willkie incursions. And Kansas—revealing Governor Landon's posi-

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Convention News

"People's candidate" Willkie wins at Philadelphia: Page 1.

Republican nominee is casual, friendly, and his own spokesman: Page 1.

Minute-hand account of the nominating session: Page 1.

Mrs. Willkie's philosophy includes "live anywhere": Page 1.

Business career prepares Mr. Willkie for job: Page 2.

Willkie Prepared by Career For Struggle With New Deal

PHILADELPHIA, June 28 (AP)—Wendell Willkie's battles with the New Deal's Tennessee Valley Authority furnished the basis for the meteoric career in Republican politics which won him the Party's presidential nomination.

A utilities executive, lawyer, and Indiana corn-and-hog farmer, Mr. Willkie has been a registered Republican but two years. He supported President Roosevelt and the Democratic ticket in 1932 and remained favorably disposed to the New Deal for some years thereafter.

Coming finally to fundamental differences with it, he expressed his criticism of the Administration and his own approach to problems of government in these two major points:

1. That such social and economic reforms as are necessary, excluding government regulation of business, should be accomplished by "laws expressly stating objectives and methods and not by commission regulations."
2. That these reforms should be enforced by a government "friendly" to business.

Trained in Debate

Mr. Willkie has had life-long practice in speaking his mind. Whether attacking Wall Street or the New Deal he goes into battle, as he terms it, with his "dukes up."

His career has been one of action.

Born at Elwood, Ind., he worked at a variety of jobs in his youth and while going to school. Later he practiced law and served in the Army.

Today he is President of Commonwealth & Southern, $1,200,000,000 utilities firm that operates companies in the South, Michigan and the Midwest. He spends vacations at his 1,500-acre corn-hog farm near Rushville, Ind.

Mr. Willkie's parents both were practicing lawyers. His mother was the first woman admitted to the Indiana bar.

Mr. Willkie had an average, rough-and-tumble, small-town boyhood, growing up with two sisters and three brothers in a three-story, maple-shaded frame house and in a yard overrun with cows, chickens, horses, dogs, cats, and children.

Campus Spellbinder

At Indiana University Mr. Willkie was a campus spellbinder who debated socialism and mixed in political fights when he wasn't busy frying eggs in a short-order lunchroom to pay his way. A panic had wiped out his father's savings.

To get his schooling he sold papers, collected bills, was a harvest hand and migratory farm worker, ran a cement block machine, made steel, worked on a Puerto Rican sugar plantation, and drove a baker's wagon.

He taught high school history at Coffeyville, Kans., returned to Indiana for a law course, then began practicing with his father.

He enlisted in the Army the day the United States entered the World War, became a Captain, and served in France. There he spent part of his time as a volunteer lawyer for court-martialed A. E. F. privates.

Back in this country, he met Miss Edith Wilk, a librarian, at an Elwood wedding where she was maid of honor and he was usher. Soon she changed her name to Willkie. They have one son, Philip.

Democratic Delegate

Mr. Willkie went into the legal department of an Akron, Ohio, rubber company, then joined the Akron law firm of Mather, Nesbitt & Willkie. He led a successful battle in Akron against the Ku Klux Klan and in 1924 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

His success as a lawyer for utilities firms attracted attention of B. C. Cobb, President of Commonwealth & Southern. Mr. Cobb induced Mr. Willkie to join the company in 1929 and later Mr. Willkie became President.

In the midst of the depression Mr. Willkie hired 500 new salesmen, offered bonuses to employees to sell electrical appliances, and introduced the "objective-promotional rate" by which the company cut the rate and doubled the amount of electricity sold for domestic use.

Mr. Willkie's battle with the Tennessee Valley Authority, while the Government was negotiating to buy certain Commonwealth & Southern properties, had both Wall Street and Washington in an uproar. He fought the TVA in the courts, before congressional committees, and in published articles. His thesis was that the New Deal was working toward destruction of the electric utilities industry.

Known as Fair Fighter

Despite the fact that he was defending an unpopular cause, he won a reputation for fair fighting and fair dealing. He threw no mud.

One day a newspaper writer on the eastern seaboard asked, "Why wouldn't Willkie make a good President?" A well-known Middle Westerner echoed the question. A few weeks later his name was being mentioned from coast to coast.

But only mentioned. He had no political organization, but attracted to him many who admired him for his fighting ability and for his good nature and intelligent busy-ness.

Today, as presidential nominee of one of the great political parties, he fits that ancient phrase, "the man of the hour."

He makes no secret of the fact that he would like to be President. "Any American would," he says.

Republicans' Choice for the White House

International

Wendell L. Willkie

Some unrehearsed poses of the Republican presidential candidate. Left: He spreads his hands in a matter-of-fact fashion during a meeting in his hotel suite. Center: He speaks to delegates from several States. Right: Reading a book.

International

Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie

The wife of the Republican candidate for President

'Draft McNary With Willkie' Is Party Talk

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—The possibility of Senator Charles L. McNary's nomination as Vice-President on the Republican ticket with Wendell L. Willkie was suggested by Oregon delegates today, despite the Senator's assertion in Washington that he would not accept.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut told reporters, "We are all agreed on McNary and I think he'll take it."

To this, Walter L. Tooze, Oregon Delegate, added: "You can put it down and he will accept."

Praise for McNary

"Willkie wants him and he is going to be nominated," Mr. Tooze said. "The Party needs him and wants him. He will be an excellent candidate.

"His farm record will have great appeal in the West, and he will poll more votes than any other Vice-Presidential candidate we could nominate."

Representative Joseph W. Martin, chairman of the Convention, was another who predicted Senator McNary's nomination, While Alf M. Landon, the 1936 Republican standard-bearer, said Kansas would cast its votes for the Senator.

Office Seeking Man

Nomination of the popular Oregan Senator and Republican floor leader would be a case of the office seeking the man for Senator McNary has made no secret of his disinclination to run for a chance to leave the floor of the Senate for the presiding officer's dias.

Many names popped up for the Vice-Presidential nomination immediately after Mr. Willkie's victory, but two of the possible contenders—Representatives Martin and Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania—were disqualified in the eyes of many politicians on the ground that they lived in the East.

Mr. Martin, who is Minority Floor Leader, said he would not accept the nomination "under any circumstances."

There was also talk of Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio as a Vice-Presidential nominee. A backer of Senator Robert A. Taft, Governor Bricker took a prominent part in last night's proceedings and moved that the convention take unanimous action in nominating Mr Willkie.

Hanford MacNider, Iowa's favorite-son candidate for the presidency, also was mentioned. Senator Lodge (R) of Massachusetts said he had tried to obtain Mr. MacNider's consent to place the latter's name in nomination but had been refused. Mr. Landon, who helped clear the way for Mr. Willkie's nomination, told reporters:

"I think it ought to be a western man. I wouldn't consider it myself."

U. S. 'Trust Busting' Scans New Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The first phase of its trust-busting drive against the building trades here nearly complete, the seventh in a series of indictments having just been returned, the Federal Government expects to turn soon to other local fields where violations of the Sherman Antitrust law are suspected.

The latest indictment charged conspiracy between unions and manufacturers of lumber fixtures and mill work to prevent mill products from being brought in from Washington and Oregon. Most of the firms named are located in San Francisco and Oakland. Also indicted were 39 individuals, all officials of the unions, associations, and companies involved.

Aside from its prosecutions here so far, the Government has unearthed what it considers "numerous deals" between capital and labor to hoist costs in strictly California industries. Because these "deals" are confined within the State and are not known to restrain interstate trade, Federal prosecutors have had to abandon them. If such industrial "holdups" are arrested it must be done by California, it is said.

Several Groups Indicted

Meanwhile, members of the flat glass industry, electrical contractors, hardwood floor contractors, hardwood dealers, members of the plastering and marble industries have been indicated by the special grand jury charged with a conspiracy to violate the Sherman law in restrait or attempted restraint of interstate commerce.

The drive was carried on by Morris Clark, native San Franciscan, who was sent from Washington as Special Assistant to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson.

In at least three industries here, unions and union officials were indicted on the charge they conspired with employers to restrict trade by refusing to supply union labor to employers who were not members of certain "specified" trade associations, allegedly formed to restrict trade.

According to Mr. Clark, all firms and individuals indicted used the "typical" setup, namely the formation of an association of employers.

These associations, Mr. Clark said, then formed bid depositories. All firms bidding on a certain job, he said, were required to submit bids to the bid depository a number of hours before the opening of bids by general contractors. All bids submitted were then averaged together, Mr. Clark said, and the firm with the bid nearest the average got the job.

"Actual allocation of work was done by the bid despositories," the Federal Prosecutor said, "with an attempt to keep all member firms getting an equal per cent of the work."

In other "conspiracies" it was found that work was allocated through a bid depository on a quota basis. That is, a firm which normally did 60 per cent of this type of work got 60 per cent of the bids, and so on.

In other cases Federal agents charged that the so-called trade associations automatically discarded any bid which varied a certain per cent above or below the average bids.

In addition to such practices to restrain trade, Mr. Clark declared that arbitrary percentages were added, in most cases amounting to 10 per cent, sometimes to 20 per cent, above the original bid.

Prices Marked Up

The role trade publications played in price-setting was discovered during the hearings. According to Mr. Clark, prices charged for all materials in a bid, under the "usual" depository rule, must be figured according to trade publication figures, and these prices, Mr. Clark said, "provided for a writeup of 33 to 75 per cent over the cost of the article."

In answer to the question, "where does labor come in?" Mr. Clark said that one way was an agreement that union labor will not work for an employer who is not a member of a trade association.

This practice, the Federal attorney said, was not common. "The usual way," he said, "is that in which labor unions agree not to work for any employer who does not conform to the so-called fair-trade practices of an employer organization, which practices call for the establishing and use of bid depositories. If an employer fails to use a bid depository in submitting a bid he can't get any labor."

British and French Orders For Warplanes Total 9,512

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Including French contracts for airplanes, which it assumed recently, Great Britain holds contracts for the delivery of 9,512 American fighting planes estimated to cost more than $1,000,000,000, it was learned today. One-half of these airplanes have been delivered to Allied agents in this country, and it is not known how many of the craft have reached Britain or France. Latest estimates are that in the neighborhood of 3,000 military flying machines have been received at British or French ports.

French orders up to the signing of the armistice totaled 4,934 craft, while British orders have reached 4,578. French agents in this country have taken delivery on 1,858 and British agents 2,028, bringing deliveries to 40 per cent of orders placed.

France ordered 812 and Britain 1,183 units before the war broke out last September. Since that time France has ordered 4,122 airplanes, a breakdown of which shows 846 Douglas bombers, 84 Grumman fighters, 55 Consolidated flying boats, and 100 Brewster fighters. Britain placed orders for 3,395 craft of all types in the past 10 months, as follows: Douglas bombers, 360; North American trainers, 1,165; Lockheed bombers, 1,440; Bell Airacobras, 240; Brewster fighters, 150, and Consolidated flying boats, 40.

Harold F. James, of the British Ministry of Aircraft Production, arrived here this week and voiced the hope that production could be speeded in this country. This was interpreted to mean that the British intend placing further orders. Mr. James was quoted as hoping American manufacturers might be able to increase their production rate so as to deliver 5,000 planes a month.

Old Home Town Makes Good—Toasts Willkie Until Dawn

ELWOOD, Ind., June 28 (AP)—Elwood slept late today but it was proud and happy—for a home town boy who has been making good in New York made good in Philadelphia as well.

So the 10,000 residents of this north-central Indiana town whooped and shouted and reminisced hours after the Republican National Convention nominated Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency.

The scene in the business district when radios blared the result of that sixth ballot was reminiscent of the gay 90's era when this industrial city—now in the heart of a rich farm belt—was the center of Indiana's natural gas boom.

Factory whistles shrieked; automobile horns tooted; townspeople jammed sidewalks and streets, talking, shouting, trumpeting on horns, pounding on pans, drums or whatever was handy. Neighbor slapped neighbor on the back and told about when "Wen" Willkie was a kid . . . or used to drive the bakery truck . . . or played football at Elwood High School . . . or practiced law with his parents, Herman and Henrietta Willkie, after his graduation from Indiana University.

The whole celebration was entirely spontaneous. Plans for a more formal celebration may be started as soon as Mayor George M. Bonham, an alternate delegate, gets back from Philadelphia.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Willkie promised Elwood friends that, if nominated, he would make his acceptance speech from the steps of the high school here. He has been invited to attend the Indiana Tomato Festival here the final night, July 26, in the hope he would make his speech then.

The townspeople were given free rein until they decided they had celebrated enough and finally straggled off home. The police decided it would be futile to try to regulate traffic or keep thoroughfares open.

"It looks as if they might tear Elwood down," Sergt. Ray Ballard said at headquarters at the height of the impromptu festivities.

"I think we'll let them, though," he mused.

Myth Goes 'As Maine Goes'

By the Associated Press

The old saw, "as Maine goes, so goes the nation," is just an old saw.

There are no less than 30 states topping Maine when it comes to correctly indicating the outcome of national elections.

In the 10 Presidential elections since 1900, there's nothing in the record pointing even remotely to Maine as a reliable political barometer. On the other hand, four States can point with pride to a 100 per cent score.

Fifteen States have been right nine times and wrong once; 11 others were on the winning side eight times.

Then comes Maine—along with Arizona, New Mexico and Pennsylvania—with a pretty sad record of three wrong and seven right.

So far as elections go in this country, the States to watch are Kansas, North Dakota, Ohio and Wyoming. They haven't been wrong in all the 40 years.

Here's how the others' political batting averages stack up:

California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Utah, Washington and West Virginia—right nine times, wrong once.

Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin—8 and 2.

Arizona, Maine, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania—7 and 3.

Kentucky, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Vermont—6 and 4.

Florida, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia—5 and 5.

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina—4 and 6.

Coffeyville Knew Willkie 'When'

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., June 28 (AP) — Coffeyville high school youngsters marked Wendell L. Willkie for greatness long before the Republican National Convention got around to acclaiming him.

In 1913 Mr. Willkie came to Coffeyville high to teach history. Versatile and energetic—and just old enough to vote—he coached track, boys and girls basketball and debate teams, sponsored the first Hi-Y group and advised literary societies.

The school annual caricatured him as a flower, with this caption: "Just coming into bloom."

Pictures and sketches of Mr. Willkie almost monopolized the annual.

Because of the late hour, Coffeyville did not demonstrate publicly after Mr. Willkie was nominated for the Presidency last night. But many citizens cheered as they heard the news and predicted he would carry Coffeyville "100 per cent" in November.

Schricker, Minton Named in Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28 (AP)—Indiana Democrats, in a noisy and wide-open State convention, picked Lieut. Gov. Henry F. Schricker as their standard bearer for Governor and renominated United States Senator Sherman Minton, strong New Dealer, without opposition.

They approved, though indirectly, a third term for President Roosevelt while cheering their own candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, who keynoted the convention with a "keep out of war" speech.

Mr. Schricker, who has been a lawyer, weekly newspaper publisher and banker, won nomination on the second ballot after R. Earl Peters, of Fort Wayne, former State Director of the Federal Housing Administration, withdrew his candidacy. The third candidate, 31-year-old David M. Lewis, Marion County (Indianapolis) prosecutor, ran third. Mr. Schricker is 57 and makes his home at Knox.

A New Complaint

GENEVA, Ill. (AP)—Members of the County Board of Tax Review, meeting to hear complaints, were a little unprepared for the first protest.

"I have a complaint to make," said Charles Hossock. "I want to pay taxes and didn't get any bill."

The nonplussed Board members gave him an assessment blank and Mr. Hossock listed $60 worth of household and personal effects. The Board figured he owed about $3.40.

Putting the News Over in Bunches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 28

A newsboy outside the convention hall as the crowds were leaving capitalized an original interpretative combination of the European headlines with the news the visitors had seen made. He called out "Germany wants peace; Willkie scares 'em."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The World's Day

Continued from Page 1

ination of Wendell L. Willkie. Electric power shares were outstanding gainers.

In Washington

President Roosevelt told questioning reporters today he would be glad to talk with Wendell L. Willkie at any time on foreign affairs. He declined to talk "politics," but smilingly wondered if the power being off in his elevator had any connection with the nomination of the utilities executive.

Puerto Rico is again included in the scope of Bureau of Investigation activities, Director J. Edgar Hoover announces. A new setup will give a Puerto Rico office charge of both the Virgin Islands and the Canal Zone.

Defense program additions that would more than double the $5,082,310,080 already appropriated are said to be included in President Roosevelt's present plans. The amount estimated would top the arms bill for the peak World War year.

The Espionage Act of 1917 is authority for President Roosevelt's order to the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of any domestic or foreign vessel in American ports if necessary to protect them from harm.

Military equipment orders calling for expenditure of $41,564,986 have been placed by the War Department in line with national defense plans. The orders include 1,000 armored scout cars, gun tubes, cloth for 1,500,000 uniforms, antiaircraft fire-control instruments, submachine guns, antiaircraft gun carriages, and panorama telescopes and spare parts.

"Fifth column" activities in the United States will be fought with special funds made available when President Roosevelt signed a catchall deficiency appropriation bill. The bill supplies $85,891,777 for miscellaneous government activities.

Chile Curbs Radio

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Ministry of Interior has issued a decree prohibiting foreign-language radiocasts which closes the radio during the English, German, and Italian hours.

Japan on Move

Removal of Americans from Hong Kong was under discussion as there were reports that Britain might resist Japanese efforts to close the Burma route to China.

Japanese diplomatic moves to obtain air-tight assurance that its supply of vital commodities from the Netherlands Indies will not be curtailed, were announced by the Tokyo Foreign Office.

New bombings of Chungking by three squadrons of Japanese warplanes destroyed one wing of the American Methodist Union Branch Hospital and destroyed offices of the British Diplomatic Mission and Consulate-General. Casualties were estimated at 50.

Total control of North China exports and imports by Japan was established with new regulations channelizing all imports through a system of permits issued by the Japanese-established Federal Reserve Bank.

Tax Sentence Delayed

CHICAGO (AP)—Sentencing of M. L. Annenberg for a $1,200,000 income-tax evasion was postponed until July 1 at the request of counsel for the Philadelphia publisher and former racing news magnate, who pleaded guilty of evading taxes in 1936.

Willkie Receives Congratulations

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 28

Senator Robert A. Taft sent Wendell Willkie the following message early today on Willkie's selection as Republican nominee:

"Hearty congratulations. You may count on my sincere and strenuous assistance in restoring to this country a government based on reason, common sense and business principles."

Thomas E. Dewey sent the following telegram to Mr. Willkie early today:

"I congratulate you on your nomination as the Republican candidate for President and I pledge you my full support in the fight ahead."

Former President Hoover congratulated Mr. Willkie:

"My congratulations," Mr. Hoover telegraphed Mr. Willkie. "The result of a free convention in a free people will carry you to victory."

If your dealer does not carry the original pure Hayden's Hollandaise Hayden's Sauce Bearnaise
Send us his name or 55c for one 6½ oz. jar or $1.00 for two. These famous chef's sauces sent prepaid with recipe folder.
HAYDEN'S HOLLANDAISE, Inc.
COLLEGE POINT NEW YORK

Beachfront location — 232 rooms with baths — 3 outdoor sea-water pools — open sun decks — moderate rates.
THE Flanders OCEAN CITY, N. J.
J. Howard Slocum, Mgr.

They All Speak Well of It!
The DE WITT CLINTON HOTEL.. Albany, N.Y.
WHY?.. because it's the newest, smartest hotel. Clean, pleasant, comfortable. You'll be very welcome and happy here.
a KNOTT hotel • JOHN J. HYLAND, Manager

The TOWERS HOTEL
Aristocrat of Brooklyn Hotels
1 TO 3 ROOM APARTMENTS
with serving pantries, refrigeration — reasonable rates — by day, week or under lease
GRAND VIEW OF N. Y. HARBOR
CARL LETSCH, General Manager
CLARK & WILLOW STREETS
Take 7th Ave. IRT Express to Clark St.

HOTEL
Park Chambers
68 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK
One block from Fifth Avenue and Central Park. A few minutes' walk to smart shops and Radio City
Large, attractively furnished rooms —some with serving pantries. From
$3 SINGLE $4 DOUBLE
Write for reservations and a free "Guide-Map" of New York. A. D'Arcy, Manager

"Fairest" RATES PREVAIL at these outstanding NEW YORK HOTELS
Featuring Superior Service

Hotel LA SALLE
30 East 60th Street
ON THE EAST SIDE
In the city's social center, just around the corner from the Third Church.
SINGLE with BATH from . . $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH from . . $4.00
2 ROOM SUITES from $5.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON

Hotel GRAMERCY PARK
52 Gramercy Park North
IN OLD NEW YORK
A beautiful 16-story hotel overlooking the quiet restfulness of New York's only private park.
SINGLE with BATH from . . $2.50
DOUBLE with BATH from . . $4.00
2 ROOM SUITES from $5.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.25 PER PERSON

Hotel ROBERT FULTON
228 West 71st Street
JUST OFF THE DRIVE
A choice residential neighborhood only a short walk from the Second Church.
SINGLE with BATH from . . $2.25
DOUBLE with BATH from . . $3.25
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.25 PER PERSON
★
Above HOTELS have RESTAURANTS with FAMOUS CUISINE at POPULAR PRICES.
WRITE DIRECT FOR BOOKLETS

A Perfect Address — and not expensive!
Honest-to-goodness large rooms — big bathrooms and closets — top service — all with the charm of a smaller, smart hotel Singles with bath, $4 and $5; doubles $6 and $7; suites $8 to $12. Also by the month, furnished, from $75 to $225.
THE Langdon
Fifth Avenue at 56th Street
New York City Plaza 3-7108

Now is the time!
Pick your vacation spot and make room reservations now. Rely upon resort and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor when you plan your vacation. You'll find good hotels advertised there, too.

The best are marked "B&M"
SAYS CAREFUL SHOPPER!
"No sense in trying to find something 'just as good.' No others taste so delicious as the best baked beans . . . those always marked 'B & M.'"
BURNHAM & MORRILL COMPANY, Portland, Maine
Brick Oven B&M BAKED BEANS
BAKED ALL DAY • IN BRICK OVENS • IN OPEN BEAN POTS
YOU'LL ALWAYS want to enjoy B & M Brown Bread with B & M Baked Beans. This is the true New England supper.

Advertising Pledges Aid In Nation's Defense Program

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 28—If the Government wants to reach out to mobilize public opinion in behalf of any phase of its defense program, it can count on the volunteer service of an American advertising profession estimated to number 1,500,000 people, said the new President of the Advertising Federation of America in an interview following his election.

Elon G. Borton, Advertising Director of La Salle Extension University here, regards this type of public service as one of the big tasks that the Federation may take up during the coming year, providing the need arises.

He thinks the Federation furnishes an exceptional instrument for the promotion of any patriotic cause. It is made up of some 100 Advertising Clubs in all parts of the country, and of a number of national advertising societies. It is therefore able to make contacts quickly with a large proportion of men and women working in the advertising field, he explained. And these people, he said, are, by virtue of their profession, those best informed in the art of forming public opinion.

National Service Recalled

In Chicago alone, the Federation can reach quickly, through its 17 member clubs, some 2,000 men and women, and can also get the co-operation of many more nonmembers. A precedent for such service on the part of the advertising profession is afforded by World War days when advertising men and women played a big part in putting over the Liberty Loan, Mr. Borton recalled.

Director of the Advertising Activities of a correspondence university with an annual enrollment equal to that of several of the largest residence universities—35,000 students—Mr. Borton is keenly interested in the educational aspects of advertising. He favors increasing the co-operation between advertisers and schools with a view to educating the consumer in discriminating buying. Such a form of co-operation was urged upon the advertisers during the convention here persuasively by Dr. Alice Keliher of the Progressive Education Association, and is heartily endorsed by the new President.

Consumer Co-operation

"We hope to carry further and make more effective our efforts to co-operate with consumers," Mr. Borton told his interviewer. "On our part, we will strive to make advertising more factual, and to control the small percentage of poor-taste advertising.

"Then we hope to do more to encourage advertisers to provide educational materials for schools in which teachers are desirous of teaching students how to buy. Educators welcome material that advertisers provide if it is sound and in good taste, and does not play up some one manufacturer. For example, a booklet on textiles, or a film showing how to select cuts of meat, can prove very valuable to a teacher.

"The manufacturer gets only indirect advertising from such publications, but in the end it makes for better relations between advertiser and consumer and pays for itself in goodwill."

Advertising's Problems

Next year is expected to be a good one for the advertising business by the men and women of the profession who gathered here for the four-day convention.

Special activities for the Advertising Federation of America to carry on during the coming year are to be outlined in the near future when Mr. Borton meets with the new Chairman of the Board of Directors, Paul Garrett, Vice-President of General Motors, and with Earle Pearson, General Manager of the Federation headquarters staff. Mr. Borton's experience gives him a practical approach to the problems of the advertising field. In his earlier years he was a salesman. Later he taught a course in salesmanship in La Salle Extension University. From that post he moved into his present position as Advertising Director of the Extension University and also of the Stenotype Company, a subsidiary of the University. He has served as President of the Chicago Federated Advertising Club.

Corboy Studio

Mrs. Kate Certa

Vice-Chairman of the Attendance Promotion Committee for the national convention of the Advertising Federation of America in Chicago.

Drilling Tied To Nazi Plans In Uruguay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The existence of a corps of more than 150 motorcyclists, special policemen, secret service agents, parachute-jumpers and gliders in the Nazi "fifth column" for Uruguay was said to have been proved by the Investigating Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. The conclusions of this body, prominently published throughout South America, overshadowed temporarily the news from Europe.

Other main Commission findings enumerated diplomatic contraband traffic through the German Legation; Nazi espionage at the Military and Geographic Institute; assault troops exercising in military zones; and the semi-military character of the Hitler Youth Movement. The Legation was charged with importation of printed propaganda hostile to friendly countries as well as of pictures and radio apparatus far beyond "Nazi infiltration" through the press.

The Commission declared that the German gliders' organization, including the parachutists, utilized military airports for their training. Offenses against the Nation were considered proved, both individually and collectively. Julio Ithurbide, a commission member, said that the Nazi activities constituted a "national peril."

Although the Baldomir Government, seconded by neighboring diplomacy, has attempted to minimize the importance of the "fifth column" in Uruguay, South American opinion is that a serious Nazi conspiracy has been revealed with possible ramifications in continental capitals.

Military Measures

War Minister Julio Roletti stated that military measures were taken on May 26 to cope with an expected attack. Garrisons were placed on a war footing and motorized units were held in Montevideo, ready to be transported to strategic points. He confirmed an agreement with the Brazilian and Argentine Defense Ministers for a supply of munitions, if necessary.

The same ministerial source denied that the arrival of United States warships was connected with the investigation of and protective measures against Nazi activities. Other high circles insisted that some such connection existed.

Acting on the parliamentary evidence, the police arrested nearly a score of Nazi leaders and detained at least another 40 for questioning. In the latter group were many German engineers and workers on the Rio Negro hydroelectrification project. The most important arrests were those of Julio Holzer, charged with being the leader of the assault troops; Otto Klein, head of the economic penetration; and Rudolf Patz, named as chief organizer; and one Meissner, reported Gestapo chief in Uruguay. At least 10 persons, it is believed, will be tried for offenses against Uruguayan sovereignty—the first cases of this nature in the history of the Nation.

In a secret session of the Chamber, which received the Commission's report, details are said to have revealed a "gigantic Nazi organization throughout South America" with the supposed object of seizing Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and neighboring countries. Tomas Brena, Commission Chairman, declared that neighbors would be surprised by the plot revelations.

Plans for Seizure

The newspaper La Plata claimed that the Uruguayan General Staff had obtained the complete Nazi military plans for the seizure of Uruguay. The Investigating Commission reported to the Chamber that the Nazis were interested in this country for strategic reasons, as a first step toward dominion of the Western Hemisphere. La Plata added that one of the arrested Germans received a communication from Hitler headquarters in Berlin asking the local organization to speed its plans as the war would be over in June.

Another newspaper, El Paris, claiming special sources of information, referred to Montevideo as the headquarters of Nazi conspiracy for South America whence orders were given to all organizations. The plans contemplated the seizure of Uruguayan control within two hours, after which a blow would be struck at Brazil.

It was this same newspaper that said the Baldomir Government, apprised of the plans, solicited assistance from the American and Argentine Governments and that 10,000 picked troops were concentrated at the river port of Concordia, under the command of the Defense Minister, when the plans were discovered.

The German Minister, Otto Langmann, declared that the accusations of Nazi subversion were exaggerated and sensational. He announced, however, to Foreign Minister Alberto Guani that all Nazi organizations had been dissolved and their effects placed in the care of the Legation.

Chamber and Senate gave speedy approval of laws prohibiting the use of foreign party insignias, uniforms, salutes and symbols and those dissolving Nazi, Fascist and Falange organizations.

In addition to the introduction of compulsory military service, General Roletti has appealed to men and women to join the Volunteer Defense Service. "This is purely a precautionary measure," he explained, "and the public should have confidence in our security measures."

'A-Hiking We Will Go'

Courtesy Burlington Lines

The Best Part of the Hike

The hikers halt for a picnic roast in Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado

Denver Serves as Entry Port to Nine Parks

By M. LeTour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Nestled at the foot of the precipitous Rocky Mountains, Denver is the port of entry to nine National Parks located in this mountainous barrier stretching from Mexico to Canada.

To some people, mountains are just piles of rock. But the Federal Government must have seen the advantage for play and recreation in the Rockies or they would not have set aside the large amount of reserved land—the greatest of any section of the country.

Each of the nine parks in this section is distinctly different from the other. Some are wooded with profuse vegetation and flowers; others abound in lakes and mirrored pools and still others contain some of the greatest and most colorful natural formations in the country such as weird rock formations, caves of wonders, and the like.

In Colorado are two National Parks, Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde, each vastly different from the other.

Mesa Verde, located in Southwestern Colorado, is a territory of unusual prehistoric relics and ruins. Before the dawn of the Christian era, the canyons of the area were the homes of a strong race of people. The first groups did no building, but later tribes erected pueblos, which are believed to have been occupied in the 13th century. These pueblos stand today in a remarkable state of preservation.

Wyoming Parks Colorful

To the north is the Federal Park of the Grand Tetons of Wyoming, located in the most spectacular section of this particular range of mountains of the Rockies. Large lakes are plentiful in this section, dropped in colorful valleys.

Wyoming's most famous park, and the oldest of all National Parks, is Yellowstone. It is the world's greatest geyser area. There are those familiar spouters of steam and water such as Old Faithful, the Giant Geyser and others. But that is not all. It has its own Grand Canyon and plunging falls. It also has an outstanding game preserve.

Stretching to the northwest of Denver is Glacier National Park in Montana. Here is the region of the most exquisite Alpine beauty in all America. The Blackfeet Indians are numerous in the Park. Scenically speaking, it has a great deal of water, some 250 lakes and 1,001 waterfalls, which are fed by the melting snows of 65 glaciers extending over large areas of rugged slopes.

Utah Proud of Its Parks

Utah is proud of its Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon reservation. The first is a spectacular region of vivid gorges, which have been cut by turbulent streams as deep as 2,500 feet in some places. Its templed hills are unsurpassed. Bryce Canyon reveals that time is a great artist. It is an unusual example of picturesque large-scale erosion. Pillars, spires, monoliths, and sculptured rock, colored in a variety of hues, give this park a charm all its own, unmatched by any other area.

Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona is another example of large-scale erosion where the waters of the Colorado River have made tricky and intricate chasms. From the rim of the canyon can be seen miles of twisting, variegated gorges, so deep that, at some points, descent is impossible.

The Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico are oft referred to as the "greatest underground spectacle known to man." Here are to be found beautiful limestone caverns which have been created through centuries.

San Francisco Envisions A Big Future in Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco faces an unusually bright future as a West Coast aviation terminus because of its sound financial condition.

Municipal airport bonds to the amount of $945,000 were snapped up recently by an investment syndicate at the record low interest rate for this city of 1.65 per cent. Though interest rates in general have fallen of late years, this city's sound fiscal condition largely explains the good rating.

The Public Utilities Commission has now asked bids for $350,000 worth of hangars and offices to house United Air Lines for 20 years at Mills Field. The company plans to move its terminal from Oakland as soon as the buildings are completed.

In addition to construction for the air line, the city will push to completion its improvement program at the field, such as additional runaways, a seaplane harbor, lighting, radio beam station, and the like, to make the field one of America's most complete.

Chief credit for the city's freedom to finance the airport expansion goes to its eight-year-old charter, according to Harold J. Boyd, Controller.

According to Mr. Boyd the cash and carry provisions of the charter changed the city's financial condition from a deficit eight years ago to a cash reserve today of more than $3,000,000.

The latest sale of municipal bonds was made to a syndicate composed of Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chase National Bank, and Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company.

Besides being the new base for United Air Lines, Mills Field is also the base for Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. This, with Pan American Airways' clipper base at the projected municipal airport, Treasure Island, emphasizes the vast strategic possibilities for aviation here.

Not only is Mills Field due for vast expansion. The city's 550 acres of tideland, just across from Mills Field, held in reserve for aircraft industries, have been carefully detailed to the United States Government. The land, while above tide, is too soft, it is said, in its present state for airfield uses, but because of its strategic location plans have been discussed with the Federal Government for developing this field in co-ordination with other Federal activities, especially defense programs, in this area.

A spokesman of the Utilities Commission, which controls the field, said that the city "no doubt would be willing to make extremely reasonable offers to the Government for diversifying and subsidizing the field."

It was pointed out that Treasure Island had previously been considered as open to several possibilities as an air training base, if it were not turned into a municipal airport as planned.

Institute Seeks United Move For More Stable World Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Hoping to help develop a united public opinion in this country concerning what can be done to bring about a more stable world order, oustanding political scientists and historians sat down this week at the round-table discussion of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation Institute here.

"Permanent conditions of a stable world peace do not depend on the negotiations of peace terms at the end of the present war," declared Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law at the University of Chicago and a member of the Harris Foundation Committee. "These permanent conditions depend on fundamentals of human nature and social organization.

"The United States has an interest in a stable world in which liberty and democracy can flourish and prosperity develop," declared Professor Wright. "If Americans can understand the essentials for such a stable order, their Government can exercise great influence in the peace negotiations whether as a direct participant or not. If, however, American opinion does not understand these prinicples, the Government will have to adjust itself to arrangements made by others."

"Foundations of a More Stable World Order" is the subject chosen for the Institute which comprises six public lectures and about a dozen round tables.

Topics planned for consideration included "Causes for the Breakdown of the 1920 Peace," and "Basic Considerations Underlying Plans for a More Stable World Order."

"Even though we are far from a peaceful world order at present," declared Dr. Walter H. C. Laves, Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago, and Chairman of the Harris Institute, in an interview, "it is important that adequate attention be given to the problem of how to organize the world on a peaceful basis."

He pointed out that the Pan American Union was premised on the assumption that we would have peaceful methods, not aggression and the use of force, in the world as a whole.

Just to what extent this topic would come up in round-table discussions, Dr. Laves did not know, but he emphasized in the interview that thinking people must consider three questions whether they talk about world organization or regional organization.

The first one, he said, is: "Are international relations going to be conducted by peaceful diplomacy or by a resort to force?"

Second: "Are we going to have a maximum exchange of goods, ideas, and persons between countries or totalitarian control?"

Third: "Can the people who believe in a democratic way of life stand together and make sacrifices comparable to the people of totalitarian states?"

Dayton Prepares To Do Its Share In U. S. Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—This City is losing no time in falling into stride with the Nation's defense plans. Two of the United States' largest air-corps fields, Patterson Field Air Depot and Wright Field, are located here.

At Wright Field the employment roll includes 2,400 civilian employees and 300 civilians in the signal corps and quartermaster corps. There are 150 officers.

In July, Patterson Field will start a building program including an equipment and repair building, and repair dock with costs probably in excess of $500,000.

More than $1,000,000 has been spent in the past year in a building program at Wright Field. There is ample space for expansion because the Government reservation contains 750 acres, with prospects of 500 acres being added.

At Air City Airport, a private field, Wright Escadrille, an organization of aviation enthusiasts, has been granted right by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to train a class of 16 at a time. More than 50 fliers have asked for this special training in ground school and flying course. At Dayton Airport, 30 students are taking a course in ground work and flying. These two, and the military course at the University of Dayton, are entirely civilian in that no student is bound for military service, except in cases where the student voluntarily enters some military service.

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Washington Shows Wares At Golden Gate Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay—Forests, apple orchards, Grand Coulee Dam, sunset on the Columbia, Olympic and Rainier National Parks, Puget Sound, Palouse Falls and Canyon, all done in large colored photographic murals, tell all who enter its section in the Hall of Western States at the Golden Gate International Exposition that Washington is a fertile, teeming State of lumber, wheat, cheap power, productive farms.

Center attraction of the room is a large glass map of the State, carefully illustrated, county by county, which can be illuminated by anyone operating the switches. Each part of the map, when lighted, is explained by illuminated script.

In addition, encircling the rooms are smaller color photographs of leading Washington industries and points of interest.

Some of the "Firsts"

Just take a glimpse at this list of "firsts" claimed:

Washington leads the Nation in seafood production, chief source being salmon; first in egg production, 10 per cent more than next highest State, a $24,000,000 annual industry; world record in wheat production, 117.5 bushels to acre; first in corn-growing, by producing 29½ tons of ensilage to acre; first in apples, producing 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels a year; first in lumber, 4,000,000,000 feet a year; sugar beet yield of 18 to 25 tons an acre; world record-holder in milk production, one cow producing 38,606 pounds of milk and 1,752.5 pounds of butterfat in one year; hay harvest of 4 to 6 tons an acre, an $18,000,000 industry a year; Tacoma, a city claiming lowest power rates in United States.

Seattle's Busy Port

Seattle is featured as the home of one of America's busiest ports; a factory where Boeing Flying Fortresses are produced; and of the University of Washington, which with its 11,000 students and 582-acre campus, claims crew title-holders.

The Peace Arch on the international boundary marking 125 years of peace between Canada and the United States, the Floating or pontoon bridge, crossing Lake Washington, "longest and largest of its type," the Narrows Suspension Bridge across Puget Sound, the mountains, cascades, bird refuges, lakes, winter resorts, all are features telling the visitor of this beautiful, fertile, productive State.

Visitors are personally welcomed to the exhibit by Mrs. Ora McDowell of Seattle, Director, and her assistants.

Resources 'Pool' Of Americas Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—"All indications are that Washington may step in and organize hemispheric economy which will place all North and South American resources under one head to prevent the United States from being left out in the cold," Dr. Erich W. Zimmermann, Kenan Professor in the University of North Carolina and authority on world economics, said in a recent address here.

Explaining that although the United States has great strength in that it has a "unique economy—supreme both in agricultural and industrial resources—," Dr. Zimmermann said the combination of an agricultural South America and an industrial Europe would place the United States in a weak position.

He addressed the third Carolina Institute of International Relations which opened June 23. The Institute is being held under the joint auspices of the American Friends Service Committee and the University.

"Washington is planning now," he said, "for a contingency of a Hitler victory which may mean a United States of Europe."

Film Lightens Librarian's Task And Speeds Borrower's Way to Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARY, Ind.—Use of microphotography in registering lent and returned books, works successfully in the Public Library here. It is an innovation of the librarian, Ralph R. Shaw, by which the charging and the discharging of books are accomplished in mere seconds of time.

The scheme, which is as simple as ABC, saves time of patrons and library assistants, eliminating much routine and cutting the clerical cost per volume from 66-100 of a cent to 4-100. It simplifies borrowers' cards and reader registration records, makes easy the checking of unreturned books, reduces the expense of issuing overdue notices from 30 cents to 2 cents each, and frees assistants for other work. When someone wishes to borrow a book, a date-due card, the book card, and the borrower's card are laid in a tray; and the flick of a button photographs all three on a 16 millimeter film. On 100 feet of film, 6,500 charges can be made.

Books not returned when the period of loan expires are spotted by the missing date-due cards in a day's run of serial numbers. Reading directly from the film in a small projector, the assistant types overdue notices to the patron, whose name and address and book title appear on the same film section.

Introduced experimentally in the Central Library, the device will save about $8,000 a year when extended to all branches. Mr. Shaw declares. The changeover will require at least a year. For another innovation, Mr. Shaw has introduced stencils and production routines in the preparation department, putting new books on the shelves within two weeks, where former methods consumed many weeks. Furthermore, he has patented a calculator, to ease a laborious process. Besides that, he has caused lower shelves to be tilted, to call browsers' attention to volumes near the floor. Again, by mixing popular non-fiction with fiction, he has demonstrated that patrons borrow as much from the former classification as the latter, when the titles are easily found.

Chemical Output

OTTAWA—The manufacture of chemicals and allied products in Canada during 1938 totaled $146,139,312. About $61,000,000 were spent on materials and supplies, $29,000,000 on salaries and wages, and $5,000,000 for fuel and electricity.

Ralph Modjeski

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 28—Ralph Modjeski, who passed on here June 26, served as designer, consultant, or supervisor in the construction of some of the world's greatest bridges. Among the bridges that won him fame are the Thebes Bridge over the Mississippi River at Thebes, Ill.; the Quebec Bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Quebec, the longest truss-span bridge in the world; the Ambassador Bridge between Detroit and Sandwich, Ont.; the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. He also had a hand in the construction of the Manhattan Bridge over the East River, the Mid-Hudson Bridge at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the Thames Bridge at New London, Conn.

Mr. Modjeski obtained his early education in Cracow, Poland. He then came to the United States with his mother, Helena Modjeska, famous tragedienne, but soon went to Paris to enter the Ecole des Ponts from which he graduated with top honors. Returning to the United States he entered the bridge construction field.

Mr. Modjeski was also a musician of ability. When in Cracow he studied piano with the father of Josef Hofmann, and later as a fellow student of Paderewski went to Paris for further music study.

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Fall of France Brings War Closer to Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—The fall of France shook no part of the Canadian nation to a greater extent than it did Quebec, stronghold of the isolationist attitude which for many years has been identified with a portion of French-Canada.

To that growing body of French-Canadian opinion, which has made the Empire's war its war since the beginning, the defeat of France has meant a greater danger. Yet it has also faced the French, as It has the English-speaking population, with a sense that their responsibility has been increased.

To the frankly isolationist group it meant the approach of the time when its stand would become increasingly difficult to maintain in the face of the trend of world affairs.

In order that none of the significance of the tragic lesson would be lost to the people of the French-Canadian Province, both Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, addressed special messages to Quebec. The Federal Government has broken pledges made to French-Canada by instituting mobilization of manpower, isolationists have protested.

Appeal to Province

The Federal leaders took advantage of the opportunity to stress the gravity of the situation and to appeal to the Province and its people to play their part. From the Prime Minister came the charge to French-Canada to assume new duties and "uphold the traditions of French culture and civilization and the French passion for liberty in the world."

Mr. Lapointe spoke more gravely when he warned Quebec that it was now in the front line of the war. The conflict had been brought geographically closer to Canada, he said in a radiocast address in French.

Signs are not lacking that the French-Canadian people are wholehearted in their support of the war effort and the sacrifices it may entail. One of the last acts of the Quebec Legislature was to reject a resolution opposing the Mobilization Act. The resolution called for a "free and moderate" participation in the war. It received the support only of the Duplessis group and was defeated 56 to 13 as the entire Liberal group voted against it.

A group of influential French-Canadians in Montreal recently sent a message to Gen. Charles de Gaulle urging him to establish a new government and continue to wage the fight against the German conquerors of France.

That the Federal Government has been able to bring a considerable portion of French-Canadian opinion along with it in the mobilization move, an emergency not likely to have been foreseen a year ago when commitments regarding conscription for overseas service were made to Quebec and the rest of Canada, is evidence that the Province is far from dominated by what is regarded as the traditional attitude of isolationism. There is, however, still a feeling of antagonism in the Province against a further measure of participation.

In Le Soleil, influential Quebec newspaper, a front-page editorial warned the Federal Government against any war service that was not voluntary. The newspaper suggested that the militia would meet Canada's army need and if that were not sufficient an appeal made to Canadian youth would bring the necessary response.

"That youth will know how to reply courageously to this duty," said the newspaper. "But after this solemn promise that enrollment would be voluntary, it would consider any policy of coercion, whether rigorous or mitigated, as a breach of the word of honor that it had been given. . . . Such is the opinion of Le Soleil, which would not have supported the Liberal Party in the last elections if it had had any doubt as to the sincerity of their promises on the subject."

The Mobilization Act, which calls for registration of all able-bodied citizens between 18 and 45 years, is a measure designed for home defense only. It may be assumed from the attitude of the Quebec Legislature and the expression of opinion from the people of the Province that the urgency of the situation is fully appreciated here and that they are in accord with the Federal Government's desire to make plans for the safety and security of the Dominion.

But ranging from the strongly nationalist group, which includes a section of the clergy, to the Union Nationale Party of Maurice Duplessis, there is a body of opinion which is definitely opposed to anything less than the "free and moderate" prosecution of the war. Appeals from Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe have little meaning for them. The plan for Quebec sponsored by at least one group is one which calls for a nationalistic state with a minimum of commitments to the rest of Canada and the Empire.

Strong Home Ties

It must be remembered that the ties of French-Canadians with France are not so strong as the bonds which link them to their own past in this country. They have lived on this continent and in Lower Canada for 300 years. Their traditions, political and cultural, stem from this country and the people who have lived here.

While the feeling of sadness over the fall of the democracy was great, the tragedy of it turned their thoughts not to Europe and the land of their forefathers' origin but to their own position in this Nation. There are a few who still have close ties to the France which has just passed, but for the majority of French-Canadians the impact of the tragedy called for a reaffirmation of their position in relation to this country—the Dominion of Canada.

It would appear that they are taking their stand as Canadians more than French-Canadians and citizens of the Empire more than Canadians. There is an argument which never fails to strike a responsive chord from informed French-Canadians. It is that in few countries in the world could they have enjoyed the same religious and civil liberty, the same privileges and concessions that have been theirs in Canada.

Tax Rise Proposed For New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 28 (AP)—A budget calling for the expenditure of £37,500,000 for was purposes during 1940-41 fiscal year and providing increased incomes taxes was presented to the House of Representatives yesterday by Prime Minister Walter Nash.

The budget levied an income tax of 12½ per cent per pound for the first £100 of taxable income instead of 10 per cent, the present rate.

Nazis Announce New French Capital; French Forces in Syria End War

JERUSALEM, June 28 (AP)—Gen. Eugene Mittelhauser, French commander-in-chief of the allied armies in the Near East, announced today the cessation of hostilities in Syria.

The General added that the French flag would continue to be flown in Syria.

London Waits

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Both the British War Office and the French National Committee in London refused today to accept without official confirmation an announcement carried in a dispatch from Jerusalem that "cessation of hostilities" had been ordered in Syria.

"It may be true," officials said, "but we shall have to wait."

"Cessation of hostilities" would be merely the formal way of stating that French forces no longer are at technical war in Syria. There have been no hostilities there.

French Legion

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Charles de Gaulle worked urgently here with a growing staff to establish a French Legion, and set up a French center for armament and research and a nonpolitical French National Committee to co-ordinate French policy.

He announced receipt of "definite information" that Gen. Charles Catroux, the Governor of French Indo-China who was said by the Bordeaux French Government to have been recalled, would fight any invasion of that French possession.

General de Gaulle said, too, that Gen. August Nogues, the French Commander-in-Chief in Northern Africa, was taking "all necessary steps for organizing resistance."

The feeling in London was that the Pétain Government probably would seek to deal with the Governors of French possessions as it was reported to have done in the case of some Navy Commanders—through replacement wherever possible of officers unsympathetic with the armistice terms by men who would obey orders from Bordeaux.

General de Gaulle, with a growing staff of fellow officers—mainly veterans of Abbeville and Dunkirk—was working at top speed in headquarters opposite the British Parliament.

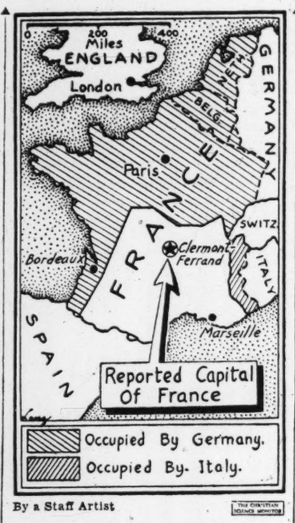
The effort was on these lines:

1. To organize a volunteer French Legion with the "sizable" forces still in Britain from the Norway and Flanders campaigns as a nucleus. All Frenchmen of land or sea forces who escaped German capture could join.

2. To set up a French center for armament and research, an effort which headquarters said had brought a "terrific" response.

3. To establish a nonpolitical, fully representative French National Committee as a body to co-ordinate French policy.

Aides of General de Gaulle said actual enrollment of volunteers was awaiting the completion of arrangements for equipment and billeting. This likely will take several days longer.



By a Staff Artist

New French Capital

Clermont-Ferrand, in Central France, will be the new capital, according to German reports. German troops have completed the occupation of the shaded areas in the north and west of France.

Envoy Resigns

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—The French Minister to Yugoslavia, Raymond Brugère, has submitted his resignation to the Pétain Government and has declared himself in favor of continuing France's fight, an Exchange Telegraph (British) dispatch from Belgrade said yesterday.

Djibouti to Fight

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—French authorities at the French Somaliland port of Djibouti "intend to fight on," said a Reuters news agency dispatch from Aden yesterday.

Aden is across the Gulf of Aden from Djibouti, where the French Government at Bordeaux agreed in armistice terms with Italy to surrender full port rights.

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—The British Government tonight resognized General Charles de Gaulle as "the leader of all free Frenchmen."

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—The new French capital will be Clermont-Ferrand, in central France, the German Radio Station DJL announced today in an English-language radiocast heard by NBC.

Clermont-Ferrand, the new temporary capital of defeated France, is a place of many historical associations.

Americans who served in France during the World War will remember it as the place where most American Expeditionary Force artillerists were trained with French 155-millimeter guns. France's great artillery range is there.

Some 2,000 years ago it was the scene of a victory over Julius Caesar. Vercingetorix, the great Gaul, defeated the Roman legions there.

Demobilization

BORDEAUX, France, June 28 (Delayed) (AP)—Gen. Joseph Edouard Doumenc, Commissioner of National Reconstruction for France, was placed in command of the demobilization of the French armed forces yesterday as new food restrictions went into effect.

General Doumenc, who headed the French transport system in the last war from 1914 to 1918, was ordered to take over the demobilization of nearly 5,000,000 troops, in addition to being put in charge of re-establishing communications and repatriation of the civilian population.

The food decrees signed by President Lebrun went into effect yesterday.

Plots Charged

LONDON, June 28 (AP) — The Pétain Government has decided to institute "proceedings" for "plotting against the security of the state in connection with intrigues of a number of French personalities who have gone abroad," the French news agency Havas was quoted today in a delayed dispatch from Bordeaux by Reuters, British news agency.

Peace Demands

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 28 (AP)—Resolutions demanding the Government withdraw from the war were passed at eight transvaal centers today.

The meetings protesting the Union of South Africa's war policy were called by former Premier J. B. M. Hertzog, who opposed entering the war.

Rumanians Join the Legions of Refugees

Continued from Page 1

original brief communiqué stating that the Soviets had demanded cession of Bessarabia and part of Bucovina, and required an answer for the same day upon which Rumanians had counterproposed that the delegates meet to discuss the matter. Although apparently there was some diversion of opinion within the Government, which led to the resignation of six Ministers, it was never seriously expected that Rumania would fight Russia over the Bessarabian issue unless it obtained support from Germany. This is apparently lacking.

The Associated Press reported that two pro-German Iron Guard leaders were included in the reorganized Cabinet. They are Horia Sima and Ion Simonescu.

Play for Time Fails

The circumstance that the official German and Italian agencies had news of the Russian démarche long before the rest of the world suggests that they were tipped off ahead of time and had given the Soviet assurances that they would take no action. However, Rumanians had still hoped for a certain amount of diplomatic if not military support. Hence their attempt to play for time by suggesting a conference.

The whole future of these countries now depends on Germany's attitude, for if the Reich shows indifference Hungary, for certain, and Bulgaria, most likely, will press their territorial claims.

It was the desire to avoid an attack on several fronts which doubtless induced the Rumanians to grant Russia's claims so speedily in order to save Transylvania, which Hungary desires, and Dobruja, to which Bulgaria lays claim.

Blocks Axis Extension

Regardless of Germany's present attitude, dictated by temporary strategic reasons, Russian penetration into Rumania and the Balkans goes directly counter to German interests, especially Russian proximity to Rumanian oil fields.

This proves that the Russians now have the key to Germany's backdoor and are in a position to cut off valuable supplies and thwart further Axis expansion in the Balkans, this at the very moment when Rumania was reorganizing on totalitarian lines with improving relations with the Axis powers.

Italy in particular must be apprehensive regarding its designs on Yugoslavia now on friendly terms with Russia which has pledged to defend Yugoslavia in case of attack.

All this indicates that again Germany was willing to pay an enormous ransom for the sake of avoiding war on two fronts. The Reich and its Axis ally feel that in the Balkans as in the Baltic the concessions are only temporary and that once they have disposed of England they can turn around and deal with Russia thoroughly.

But Russia, too, is not letting the grass grow under its feet. It will make every effort to consolidate its huge, if somewhat creaky, war machine, and to speed production and strengthen its hold on its new territory.

Meanwhile Moscow may win support, especially among the workers and peasants and the Jewish population who would prefer anything to the German jackboot.

In all the Balkan countries there are strong underground Leftist and Communist movements—one Bulgarian diplomat told me that if there were a free election in his country the Communists would surely elect one-third of the Deputies.

Hence by the time Germany gets ready to tackle Russia the Reichsführer may find the Balkans organized into a solid pro-Soviet bloc.

At the same time the Axis may well ponder the fact that Rumania's accession to Soviet demands, especially the concessions at Constanta, brings Joseph Stalin nearer to the long-coveted Dardanelles than the predecessors whom he emulates—the czars—ever managed to get.

Nazis Displeased

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 28 (AP)—Soviet Russia's swift, bloodless acquisition of a huge expanse of Rumanian territory was labeled by German Legation officials today as a British trick to make Germany fight on a new warfront in the Balkans.

But, they declared, Germany is carefully staying out of any such trap.

They declared frankly that German diplomats had advised King Carol to meet Moscow's demands but had told him that relinquishing of the territory was only "a temporary adjustment," and that Germany "definitely will settle things later."

There was indication that the Soviet ultimatum and advance into Bessarabia and Bucovina took the Germans completely by surprise.

Wealthy German landowners and German experts employed in the territory now being occupied by the Red Army fled to Bucharest late last night and early today like ordinary refugees, without any warning.

The Legation quarters declared bitterly that Russia had moved aided and abetted by Britain to take advantage of German preoccupation in the west with the war with Britain.

They declared openly that the Reich cannot permanently permit the Soviets to dominate the mouth of the Danube and Northern Bucovina becouse of the potential long-range military danger and the possibility open to Russia to block Germany's approaches to the Black Sea.

America to Send Evacuation Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Following the announcement by the State Department that the United States would send two more United States liners to Europe for Americans fleeing the war, Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy at London advised Washington that the liner heading for Galway, Ireland, should be filled to its capacity of 2,000.

At the same time he appealed to all Americans in the British Isles to sail on rescue boats unless there was "urgent reason for remaining longer." He added that the liner, the Washington, is likely to be the last American ship to make the crossing until after the war.

The other vessel, the Manhattan, is sailing for Lisbon, Portugal, and it, likewise, is expected to be filled to capacity with Americans fleeing from Southern France into Spain.

The belligerent countries will be notified in advance of the ships' courses to avoid any interference such as the Washington encountered on its last trip when a submarine, later identified as German, threatened to torpedo it.

Policy Upheld

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau upheld today the Government's insistence that any American manufacturer who makes Rolls-Royce airplane engines for his own country should make them as well for the British.

"I just can't imagine the British being shut off from their own engines," said the Treasury Secretary, who himself obtained from the British the American rights for manufacture of the engine.

"As a matter of fairness and policy," Mr. Morgenthau told his press conference, the Administration had to cancel negotiations with Henry Ford for a 9,000 joint British-American engine order, when Mr. Ford refused to make motors for any country other than the United States.

Newfoundland to Move Clocks Ahead Again

By the Associated Press

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, already on daylight time, will advance its clocks another hour at midnight Sunday, the Government decided yesterday.

German Cities Feel Impact Of Air Onslaught

By the Associated Press

Germans feeling for the first time the impact of war damage in their own cities; Italian imperialists dreaming of emulating Caesar by joining the invasion of Britain; German troops reaching the Spanish border; Turkey moving most of its fleet into the Black Sea—such are highlights of today's military operations.

Details:

Reich feels war: Germany is tasting at home some of the punishment it has liberally administered to a half dozen nations in recent months, and the public demand for "retaliation" against Britain grows.

Forty-three persons were killed June 28 in a British bombing raid on Netherlands towns, the official German news agency, DNB, reported.

The High Command for the first time admitted serious damage from British air raids—claimed by London to have damaged 60 industrial cities in Germany and German-occupied territory since the German-French armistice was signed.

Blasting of oil tanks at Hanover and the starting of fires are confirmed in Berlin. Far-ranging British bombers attacked airdromes at Waslhaven near Rotterdam, Bonn near Cologne, and Dortmund east of Essen. The Air Ministry reported attacks on oil refineries at Misburg near Hanover, others at Bremen, and a factory near Salzbergen. The raids were both day and night.

German air raids: Britain reported another night of German bombing, but only slight damage. The attackers flew at great heights over northeast and southeast England and southeast Scotland.

Reich reaches Spain: San Sebastian, Spain, reports that advance detachments of Adolf Hitler's armies reached the Spanish border today, with propagandists accompanying the spearhead. The propagandists arrived in a radio-equipped truck carrying 11 German newspaper correspondents and seven uniformed representatives of the Nazi Ministry of propaganda.

Later the Nazi swastika was hoisted over the international bridge between Irun and Hendaye as two battalions of motorized German troops moved up to complete the occupation of France's southern Atlantic coast. The Germans, after allowing time for the French Government to move from Bordeaux, are expected to move in tomorrow.

Thirty-four Americans with 11 relatives passed the frontier. Germans said they had no objection.

Caesar and Britain: Fascists hint that Premier Mussolini's troops of the new Roman Empire may try to invade England as Caesar did. An authoritative source said last night the employment of Italy's men, warships, and planes in a direct attack on Britain, along with German forces, "is not to be excluded."

In Britain's home defense, neutral military observers declared that efforts to put together a trained force of 1,000,000 men to meet invasion were going forward satisfactorily.

This is the plan:

A first-line defensive force of 500,000, well trained and reasonably well equipped.

A citizen-army of 500,000 for the second line.

A final reserve of local defense volunteer riflemen, organized mainly to combat parachute troops.

At sea—Turkey moves: A Turkish naval squadron, about two thirds of Turkey's naval strength, steamed through the Straits of Boshporus to the Black Sea, ready to defend the Straits against attack.

The British Admiralty announced the submarine Tetrarch had torpedoed and sunk a deeply-laden German transport of 8,000 tons off the south coast of Norway.

Egyptian evacuations: Four hundred thousand civilians have been transported from Alexandria and Cairo to interior desert villages in defense against Italian bombing attacks. Authorities said 150,000 had left Alexandria and at least 250,000 from Cairo.

Continued air action on both sides brought Italian claims of successes in Africa and British claims of hitting at least one plane over Malta.

Expansion Program Launched at Brevard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREVARD, N. C.—Brevard College has launched a program of expansion, Dr. E. J. Coltrane, President, announced.

The program calls for a $75,000 natural science building, a number of faculty residences, and a modern laundry and cannery in which college students may earn a large percentage of their expenses while in school.

British Boost Output of Arms; Types of Tanks Standardized

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 28—News of marked increases in Britain's own production of arms and munitions, together with disclosure that valuable help is coming from the United States and the Dominions, has heartened the British people as they take their stand to meet the threat of the Nazi Blitzkrieg on their own soil.

In reviewing his seven weeks at the controls of the Ministry of Supply, Mr. Herbert Morrison has disclosed not only the fact that British workers are speeding supplies to the armed forces at a rate never achieved before—in one type of arms the output has increased 400 per cent—but also the fact that the help which now is flowing in from the United States and Dominions is of real material importance.

At the same time, however, as he spoke his words of encouragement, Mr. Morrison warned that the supply position while encouraging cannot in the circumstances yet be considered satisfactory.

Spurt in Arms Production

Greater efforts still are demanded from workers and employers here, greater help appealed for from friends abroad so that Britain may be enabled to act, in Mr. Morrison's own words, as "a strong point that will hold on and hold out in the very jaws of the enemy—while the rest of the civilized world mobilizes its resources for victory."

Addressing the House of Commons, Mr. Morrison gave sufficient details of the spurt in production of arms and munitions in this country. He told the House that the position was becoming nearer and nearer to satisfaction as each day passes.

In comparing monthly armament production figures for April and June he disclosed that the output of cruiser and infantry tanks increased 115 per cent, gun carriers 64 per cent, guns over a wide range 50 to 228 per cent, small arms 49 per cent and in some cases up to as much as 186 per cent, various types of munitions 35 up to 420 per cent.

Things Now on the Move

Without knowing the absolute quantities involved in these increases it is, of course, unwise to attempt to assess their actual significance. But they do show not only how lamentably insufficient the production effort of the previous Government was, but also that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, have successfully got things on the move.

In most departments of arms manufacture Mr. Morrison has been relying on continuity of output, but in two cases—tanks and machine tools—he has had to undertake a far-reaching reorganization.

Mr. Morrison found that tank production has suffered greatly from the diversity and multiplicity of advice tendered to the War Office.

In future a special tank board will watch over the design and production, and two Generals will be responsible for telling the Board precisely what the Army needs in the way of tanks. Meanwhile Mr. Morrison has done his best to standardize the types already in production and cut away redundancy.

American Aid Essential

In the machine tool industry Britain needs and is receiving United States assistance. "We owe a special debt to America," Mr. Morrison declared at the evening radiocast, "for great quantities of machine tools which she is supplying not only in connection with aircraft manufacture but for our aid in the production of many types of war equipment."

Mr. Morrison also stated that Britain is drawing rifles, submachine guns, French "75s" and ammunition from American arsenals and aircraft from "every leading aircraft firm in the United States."

Tanks for Canada

OTTAWA, June 28 (AP)—Industry has joined hands with the Government and military technical experts to hurry production of heavy tanks.

Canadian industrial leaders and steel experts were reported today as making steady progress toward tank production and the munitions Minister, C. D. Howe, has already announced placing of an initial order of 300 large British type tanks.

A British expert will come here to give technical advice.

Tank production has been described in Parliament as a challenge to the ingenuity of Canada. Industrialists replied they would meet the challenge.

Canadian forces at present are only partly mechanized.

The automotive industry is in full production of troop-carrying trucks and transport for supplies and artillery.

Viceroy of India and Gandhi To Confer Again on Accord

BOMBAY, June 28 (AP)—British hopes rose today for a settlement between the Marquiss of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, and Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indian leader, which would enable the Congress Party to revoke its policy of non-co-operation in the war.

Belief spread that Lord Linlithgow would not have summoned Mr. Gandhi to a conference at Simla on Saturday unless he contemplated making a concrete proposal. The nature of the discussion was not disclosed.

On June 22 Mr. Gandhi, writing in his weekly newspaper Harijan, advocated nonviolence as the only way to meet "Hitlerism," which he called "naked, ruthless force reduced to an exact science and worked out with scientific precision."

His action was in sharp contrast to a previous stand taken by the Working Committee of the Congress Party over which Mr. Gandhi has long exerted a major influence.

The Working Committee declared that nonviolence was not sufficient against an external aggressor. Its declaration was believed to pave the way for further Indian co-operation with the British Empire's war effort.

Mr. Gandhi, however, takes the attitude that Adolf Hitler is giving the Germans "not the pleasure of owning an empire but the burden of sustaining its crushing weight."

"Hitlerism will never be defeated by counter-Hitlerism," Mr. Gandhi wrote.

"What is going on before our eyes," he added, "is a demonstration of the futility of violence and also of Hitlerism. I think French statesmen have shown real courage in bowing to the inevitable and refusing to be party to mutual slaughter.

"The bravery of the French soldier is well known, but let the world know of the greater bravery of the French statesmen suing for peace."

Mr. Gandhi contended Germany would not be able to hold all conquered nations in perpetual subjection.

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Conscription among the natives of India probably will be used mainly to bring about a big expansion in its munitions output and in the war effort of its industries generally, an informed source states.

It was understood that there was no present intention of taking large numbers of native conscripts into the armed forces.

The House of Commons passed a bill June 26 to permit the Governors General of India and Burma to conscript European British subjects in India. The Indian Government already had power to conscript the natives.

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Russia Obtains Foothold in Balkans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Russia's latest "conquest"—the Rumanian Province of Bessarabia—comes as no surprise to those who have followed the successive territorial expansions of the Soviet in the past 12 months.

The gaining momentum of the Russian drive to seal its western frontier with vassalized or conquered territories has left little more than the time element in doubt regarding a Russian move on the much-disputed Rumanian Province.

Like Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—which in the past year have succumbed to the Kremlin's demands either forcibly or through "consultation" — Bessarabia was part of Russia before the World War. And like these states, Bessarabia is considered by Soviet diplomats to be a supremely necessary buffer on a vulnerable frontier, which would go far toward protecting vital granary and industrial areas of the Russian Ukraine, which lie just beyond.

Vital Point of Entry

In the eyes of Soviet statesmen it might be said that as long as the Balkans remained small states, the urgent necessity of gaining this buffer was at a minimum. But as soon as the possibility loomed that the Balkans might fall under the control of some major power or powers, plans for the annexation of Bessarabia were revived.

Regardless of the nuances of Russian-German relations involved in this latest move, it has been felt that from the standpoint of purely Russian interests an attempt was more than likely to be made to place the Red flag in this territory.

The 17,146 square mile area—about the size of Pennslyvania—gives back to Russia its strategic point of entry into Southeastern European affairs.

Czarist Russia, which played a decisive role in freeing the Balkan states and principalities from the Turkish yoke, placed the ownership of Bessarabia in the forefront of its European policy so many times that its importance was continually being stressed.

After several centuries as part of the Turkish-controlled principality of Moldavia, now part of Rumania, Bessarabia was wrested from Turkey by the Russo-Turkish treaty of 1812.

Made Autonomous in 1917

The Treaty of Paris in 1856 gave southwestern districts of Bessarabia back to Moldavia but in 1878 the Congress of Berlin handed these back to Russia again.

Russia's control was absolute until the Bolshevist Revolution in 1917, when a Bessarabian Council of the Land declared the territory's autonomy. And in 1918 the same Council voted for union with the newly formed State of Rumania.

Thus it has seemed that when Russia's star was high, Bessarabia was under the control of the Czar. And when the Russian star waned, the territory was momentarily under foreign control.

The changing political control of the area has been partly responsible for Bessarabia's difficult social problems. The high degree of illiteracy—about 38.1 of the population are literate—reflects the lack of stable conditions. The movements of population have brought about a complex racial mixture.

From an ethnological standpoint the return to Russia at this time comes no nearer to solving the countless disputes which have arisen over its ownership than have similar disputes over the possession of the Czechoslovakian Sudetenland or Rumanian Transylvania.

Ratios of Population

Under Russian rule census figures showed that in 1897 of 2,000,000 inhabitants about 47.6 per cent were Rumanians, 27.8 per cent Russians and Ukrainians, 11.9 per cent Jews, 5.3 per cent Bulgarians, and 3.9 per cent Germans, not to mention smaller groups.

Rumania's census of 1930 disclosed the extent of "Rumanization" of the area, listing 56.2 per cent Rumanians and 23.3 per cent Russians and Ukrainians. The present population is about 3,000,000.

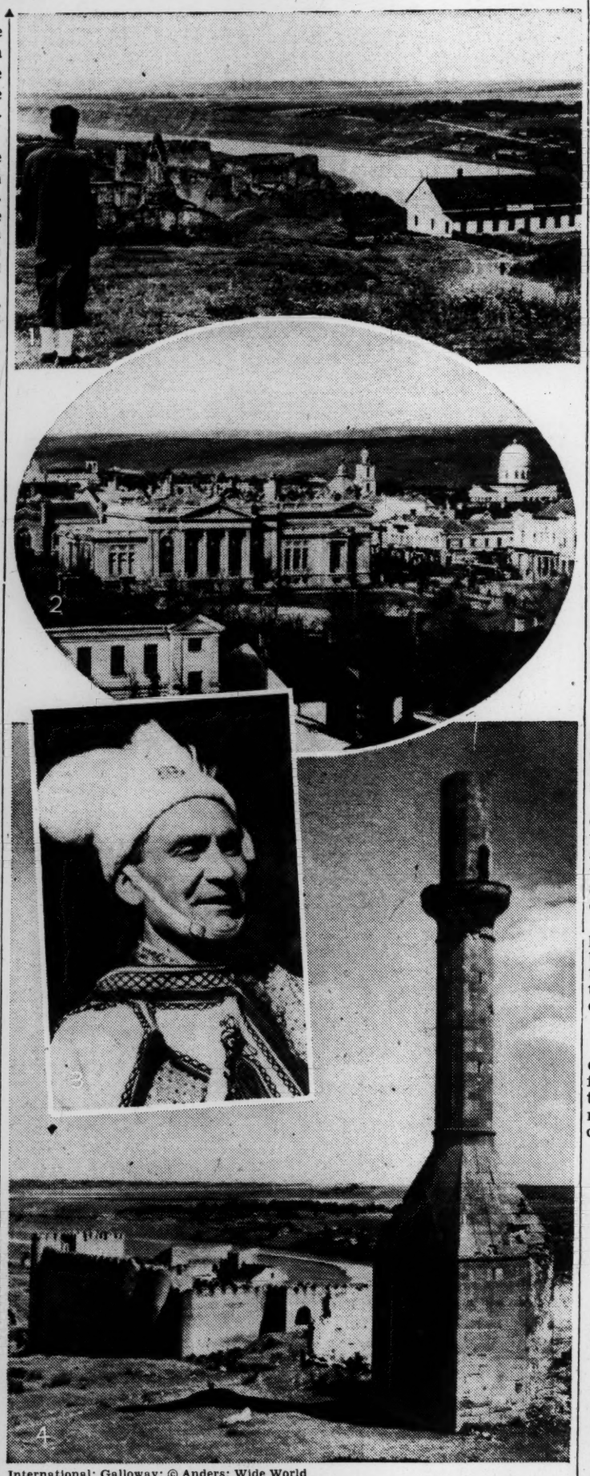
But Russian concern over the distribution of racial population in the area, or even the fact that Bessarabia is considered to be an agricultural prize, is likely to be slight.

In a state the size of the Soviet union, encompassing as it does some 180 nationalities, the addition of a few more peoples would be little noticed. And to a nation with the vast agricultural resources possessed by Russia, the addition of a few wheat fields and soya bean plantations would make little difference.

Thus the material gains are considered to be of far less importance to Russia than the strategic gains.

Whether Russia will use its newly-gained foothold in the Balkans as merely a buffer, or as a springboard for further Balkan conquest, is not apparent at this time. But it is certain that the return of Bessarabia to Russia gives the Kremlin once again a loud if not decisive voice in the affairs of the Balkans.

For centuries Bessarabia has been one of the traditional doorways from Asia into Europe, and with Russia now firmly astride that doorway, political observers are inclined to weigh more carefully the possibility of the Balkans coming completely under Axis domination.



International; Galloway; © Anders; Wide World

Scenes in the Ceded Province of Bessarabia

(1) A view of the border post, Hotin. (2) A panoramic view of the Capital, Kishinev. (3) Typical Rumanian peasant. (4) The Dniester River and the land of the Soviet can be seen in this view of Hotin.

Russia Claims Action Rights Wrong of 1918

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP)—A Soviet communiqué distributed by Tass, official news agency, today charged that Rumania took advantage of Russia's military weakness in 1918 and "forcibly wrested" Bessarabia from the Soviet Union.

The communiqué said that Russia never reconciled herself to that act and, "now, when the military weakness of the U. S. S. R. has become a thing of the past, the Soviet Union considers it necessary . . . to take up jointly with Rumania the immediate settlement of the question of the restoration of Bessarabia to the Soviet Union."

The communiqué added that Russia considered the restoration of Bessarabia "organically bound" with the transfer to Russia "of that part of Bucovina of which the population in its overwhelming majority is bound to the Soviet Ukraine."

The communiqué said the transfer of Northern Bucovina to Russia could constitute "a means of compensation for the tremendous damage inflicted on the Soviet Union and the population of Bessarabia by 22 years of Rumanian domination in Bessarabia."

Rumania Asked Parley

The restoration of Bessarabia to the Soviet Union and the transfer of Northern Bucovina to Russia were the only demands disclosed in the communiqué.

The communiqué detailed the original demands on Rumania, which were to "restore Bessarabia" and to transfer the northern portion of Bucovina. Russia asked for a reply in the course of the day on June 27.

Rumania, in answer, said it was prepared to discuss the matter "in the broadest sense," and asked for the designation of a place and time at which such discussions could take place.

Russia's Ultimatum

Russia replied that the offer to discuss the matter was unsatisfactory. Its subsequent proposals, to which a reply was requested by noon June 28, were given in the communiqué as follows:

1. That within four days, beginning at 2 p. m., Moscow time, June 28, Rumanian troops shall evacuate the territory of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina.
2. That within the same period Soviet troops shall occupy the territory of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina.
3. That within the course of the day, June 28, Soviet troops shall occupy Cernauti, Kishinev, and Akkerman.
4. That the Royal Rumanian Government shall assume responsibility for the preservation of and prevention of damage to railways, locomotives, railway cars, bridges, storehouses, aerodromes, industrial enterprises, power-stations, and telegraph communications.
5. That a committee be appointed consisting of representatives of the Soviet and Rumanian Governments, two from each side, for settlement of disputable questions concerning evacuation of Rumanian troops and institutions from Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina.

The Russian Government, on receipt of Rumania's capitulation, agreed to a postponement "for several hours" of the actual occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina. The actual crossing of the frontier occurred at 2 p. m. today.

Italy 'Informed'

ROME, June 28 (AP)—An Italian authority said today that Italy, working closely with Germany in diplomatic activity in the Balkans, would not oppose Russian action in Rumania.

The Italian view, as defined in unofficial quarters, is that Italian public opinion would welcome a peaceful settlement of Soviet claims on Rumania. Dispatches from Bucharest indicated Rumania would accept such a solution.

Italy, it was said, was carrying on only "normal diplomatic activity in view of the delicacy and importance of the question."

Asked if Hungary had presented any demands on Rumania, an Italian spokesman said nothing had come to his knowledge officially. Consequently he was not able to answer whether Italy would support any such request.

U. S. Opposed Shift To Rumania in 1919

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 28

Historically, Russia's territorial claim against Rumania has a measure of moral support from the United States.

This Government never took any official action recognizing Rumania's acquisition of Bessarabia, which it seized after the World War. For years Government maps still showed Bessarabia as a part of Russia, though occupied by Rumania. Since 1931, however, the maps have shown it as Bessarabia within Rumania.

The reason for this, officials explained, was that the United States took a stand against carving up a World War ally—as Russia was—without the consent of that country.

Bulgaria Moves

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 28 (AP)—The Bulgarian Government began calling reservists by personal order early this morning. Many Bulgarian regulars were being shifted by train from the Turkish frontier to the vicinity of the Rumanian border.

The Council of Ministers met this afternoon, presumably to discuss Bulgaria's policy and program regarding the developments in Rumania.

Conservatives Deny Appeasement Report

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 28—Official denials here of any discord in the British Cabinet and the presence of defeatist or appeasement sentiments in the Conservative Party are aimed to counter rumors said to be prevalent especially in the United States that political differences are hampering the British resistance to the totalitarian dictators and that a section of the Conservatives under Mr. Neville Chamberlain would be ready even to discuss peace terms with Reichsführer Hitler.

The complete unity of Parliament and of the nation in the task ahead is reaffirmed in an official announcement issued today. Meanwhile, the Conservative Party, at an important meeting June 27, pledged wholehearted support for Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his Government "in their determination to win the war" and at the same time reaffirmed its confidence in Mr. Chamberlain as the Conservative Party leader.

Text of Statement

The statement said:

Rumors have lately gained currency in the United States of America that differences of opinion exist within the Cabinet and notably within the Conservative Party. It has been suggested that the Conservative Party is not united and that a powerful section headed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain is prepared to come to terms with Adolf Hitler.

These rumors, obviously inspired from "fifth column" sources, have today been categorically denied on the authority of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord President of the Council.

The Conservative Party has emphatically reaffirmed its wholehearted resolve under its leader, Mr. Chamberlain, to stand behind the Prime Minister and the Government in their determniation to win the war.

There has never been a time when Parliament and the Nation were more united in their will to complete the task to which they have set their hand.

Magnified by Propaganda

It is pointed out here that apprehension of a British repetition of the French capitulation would be magnified abroad by German propaganda. The British themselves, however, have reassurance close at hand in the evidence of an overwhelming determination on the part of the people to fight on. It is felt, moreover, that the present coalition Cabinet is fully ready and able to crush any defeatist tendency within or without its ranks.

The conservative meeting had another important aspect. By expressing full confidence in Mr. Chamberlain as the Party leader it strengthened the barrier in the way of a widespread movement to oust him.

For political conflict has been in progress as the result of the feeling that the continued influence of Mr. Chamberlain and some of his "Munich colleagues" arouse suspicions not only in some circles in Britain but more particularly abroad.

No Peace Bid

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Official sources reiterated last night that they had no knowledge of any peace overtures from Germany.

A statement, broadcast by radio, said: "The British Government has not changed its view of the conditions necessary for peace and there is no sign that the Nazi Government has changed its character or that it has repented of those crimes which the British Empire is out to redress."

"Cannons Speak"

BERLIN, June 28 (AP) — Germany's reply to any peace feelers from London is an unequivocal statement that "cannons are speaking," authorized sources said today.

Australia to Aid

CANBERRA, Australia, June 28 (AP)—Australian Minister of the Interior H. S. Foll, announced today that the Government had received offers to adopt 15,000 British children permanently or temporarily and gave assurance that 5,000 would be placed in private homes.

Canada Plans Tour Features To Attract U. S. Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — A well-planned campaign to attract United States tourist traffic was outlined here recently by R. J. Magor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. He urged business concerns in Canada to assist in attracting tourists.

Among the suggestions made by the Chamber were cultivation of a distinctly native Canadian atmosphere in retail shops; extension of the training of retail sales people in regard to the reception of tourists, maintenance where possible, of a tourist inquiry service in retail shops, and such ideas as special retail displays of gift suggestions for tourists.

The Chamber recommended that business concerns lay greater emphasis on the value that can be obtained by tourists in British as well as in Canadian goods, and that they insure that prices remain the same for Canadians and tourists alike. In addition, the Chamber added, Canadians should feature only good, well-cooked meals, including native foods and good coffee at tourist eating places; ensure that cleanliness and modern sanitary facilities are offered to the tourists; refrain from controversial arguments on American participation in the war; advertise in prominent places the difference between the Imperial and Canadian gallon measure and that the Canadian price does not penalize American visitors.

The Chamber urges its member boards of trade, and Chambers of Commerce, to consider the following program: Organizing their members who have an interest in the tourist business into a special committee for common effort; soliciting conventions and conferences; developing tourist promotion as a special program of the organization; selling the municipality as a tourist center; being prepared to arrange special tourist diversions; approaching local service clubs to invite their counterparts in the United States to make group visits; contacting sister organizations across the border with a view to obtaining their members as tourist guests; eliminating unsightly tourist signs in urban areas, particularly those advertising rooming houses.

Both Federal and Provincial Governments are urged to continue increased efforts to attract tourists.

Canada Prepares Welcome For Army of British Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 28—No estimate has been made of the number of British children who will be evacuated to Canada to escape the dangers of aerial bombardment, but it will be very large, T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources and of Immigration, told the House of Commons yesterday.

According to advices from Britain, about 5,000 children will reach Canada soon. At a conference of Dominion and Provincial government delegates and representative child-welfare bodies on June 3-4 complete agreement was reached regarding ways of handling the children.

An offer to take 10,000 children was wired to Britain. The offer stated that specification of that number did not imply any restriction on the number of children Canada would welcome. The offer was accepted.

Both here and in Britain it was pointed out that these children are not refugees. Their evacuation is a measure necessitated by war conditions.

Mr. Crerar said the movement of children is of two kinds. The first group consists of those, coming in some cases with their mothers, who can obtain the release of funds to support themselves or are coming to visit relatives and friends. In this group are the residential schools moving to Canada for duration of war.

The Minister stated that many requests have been received from British residents in Canada and others asking the Canadian Government to use its good offices to persuade the British Government to allow children coming to visit relatives and friends to bring funds with them. Overtures to this end have been made by the Canadian High Commissioner in London.

The second and larger group of children are those coming with transportation provided who will be taken into private homes in Canada. Under this assisted movement parents may nominate homes of relatives or friends in Canada in which the children will be placed. Most of the children in this group will be between 5 and 15 years of age, although a small number of children under 5 will be included. The consent of parents must be obtained before children will be sent to Canada.

The United Kingdom will provide ships. Detailed records of the children will be taken and preserved so there can be no confusion when the time comes for a reunion with their parents.

Dominion Government officials will receive the children at ports of arrival and will provide railway transportation with meals and supervision to various provincial centers. From this point the provincial governments will take over with the assistance of welfare organizations. The provinces will look after placing of the children in homes and their subsequent supervision. The provincial governments and welfare societies have been receiving offers from owners of homes and have been examining their suitability. Care will be taken that children of Protestant families will be placed in Protestant homes and that Roman Catholic children will be placed in Roman Catholic homes.

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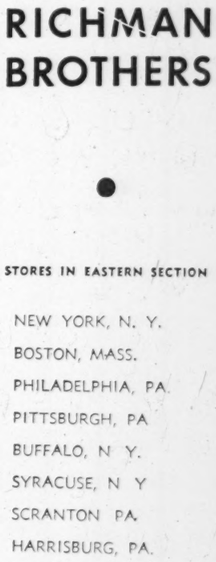

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Advertising in The New York Sun pulls in double harness because it does the complete family selling job. Successful experience shows the way to get most out of every sales promotion dollar is to hitch up advertising to this pulling power. Here is a man's newspaper for men and a woman's newspaper for women . . . with the result that men buy The Sun and carry it home, where it does family selling from both sides.

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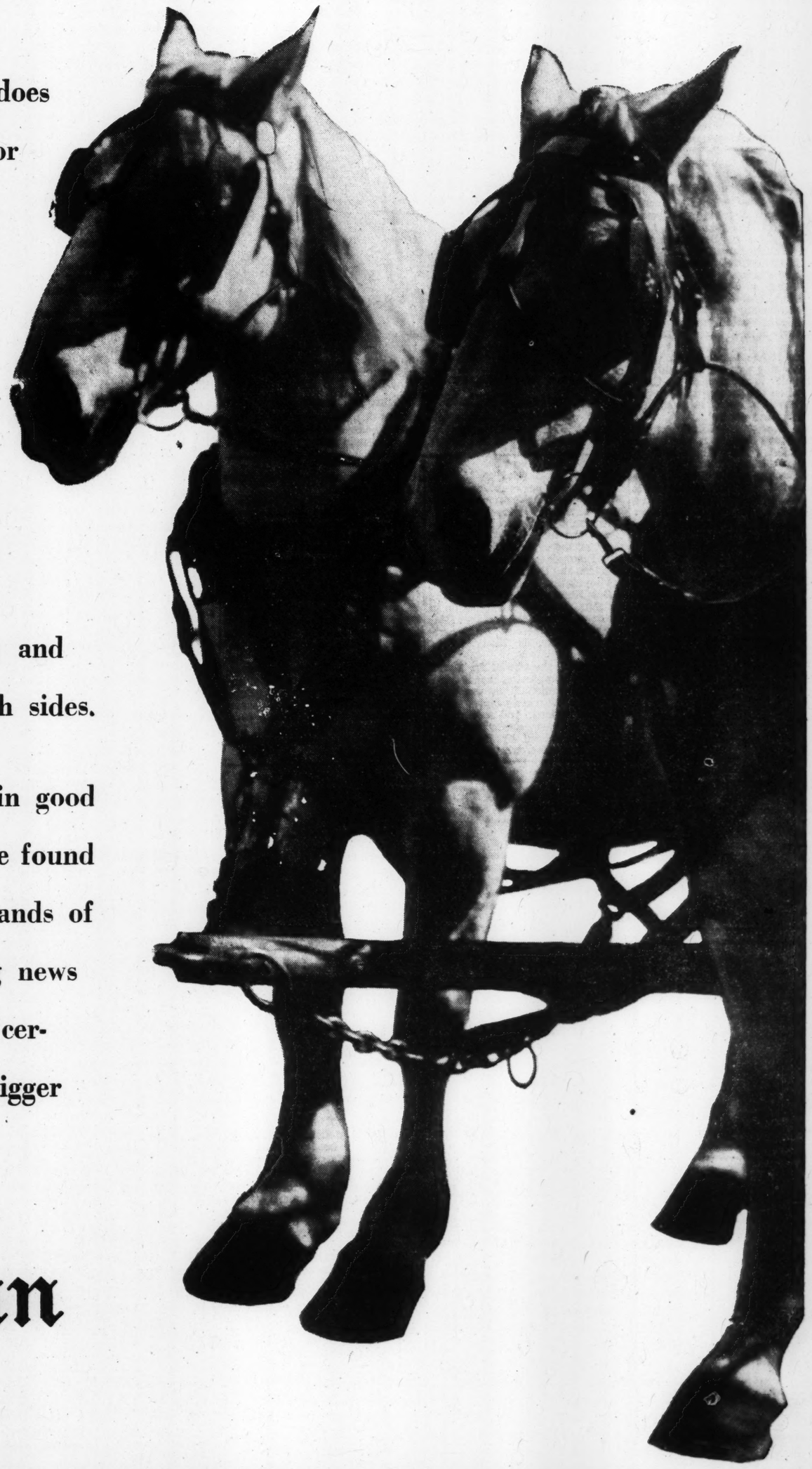

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The Christian Science Monitor
June 28, 1940

Today's Woman

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Seven

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison Points to Homemaking As Woman's Greatest Career

Everything, She Believes, Should Be Done to Dignify the Homemaker's Task and to Cultivate True Appreciation of It

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I would like to see the more appropriate title, 'Home Executive,' used for a home woman rather than the term, 'housewife,'" said Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, when interviewed recently for The Christian Science Monitor.

As she spoke she opened a little book which had been her mother's—a book of quotations with a number of passages marked. It was a precious volume. She would not permit it to leave her hands. And she turned the pages slowly in that great silent room full of the memories of more than 50 years. Half a century as the wife of the world's most famous inventor, as companion in his trials and his triumphs, as the mother of his three children, and as hostess to his world-wide circle of friends, had strengthened certain sound, early convictions, and taught many useful lessons.

Stopping one leaf with her thumb, she said: "These are Mr. Edison's marks, and this is the message I should like to give to the world." Mr. Edison had stressed it as one of the things women should work for. It was a statement by Ellen Richards which read in part: "The time has come when we must have a science of domestic economy, and it must be worked out in the homes of our educated women. A knowledge of the elements of chemistry and physics must be applied to the daily living."

The Art of Housekeeping

All higher education for women, Mrs. Edison feels, should be a powerful contribution to home life. And everything should be done to dignity the homemaker's task. Mrs. Edison would have a cook make of her job a practical art, based on scientific knowledge of food elements, and would name her "kitchen chemist." Homemaking rather than office work should be taught in the practical departments of the high schools, she said, as we sat talking in her home at Orange, New Jersey. And she pointed out the many ways in which a girl might develop the domestic arts, either for application to her own home, or for use in helping to make the homes of other people attractive.

If a woman is truly interested in the cultural things of life, she pointed out, her home is an excellent point at which to start her studies. Mistress or maid can, for example, borrow books from the public libraries and trace the history of rug-making, or make a study of china and pottery. The garden offers endless opportunity for research in the natural sciences. The mother who has looked into botany, ornithology, geology, or forestry, can lead her child into fascinating paths of recreation—and, possibly, into the development, later in life, of an interesting profession or occupation.

Therefore a home woman, to make a thoroughgoing job of her home duties, Mrs. Edison believes, cannot be too well informed beforehand. Women, she said, should be educated in history, music, and art, not necessarily to perform, but to understand—for they must mingle with their husbands' friends and with their own children.

The homemaker's task she called the work of an executive. Since nothing, she felt, required more executive ability than seeing that the wheels run smoothly, while all the members of a household pursue their various duties.

Mothers Should Co-operate

To gather the young people into a home circle, she went on, and provide interests which would keep them off the street and less in pleasure-seeking, would be a great contribution to peace. "As mothers and women," she said, "we must calm this spirit of restlessness, and I think one of the first steps is to have the automobile used prudently. The sooner we stop permitting boys and girls to have automobiles at college, and stop letting young people drive cars, the better." The motion pictures, which Mr. Edison invented, should, she continued, be serving the educational purpose for which they were primarily intended, and not serve merely to portray an extravagant and artificially exciting mode of life.

"The first thing to do," she said, "is to make your own home happy; next, help your neighbor, and then help the world."

She suggested that mothers in a community get together; that the mother who has tried to keep her child away from unsuitable pleasures and has heard the retort: "But all the rest of them are going," invite the mothers of "the rest" into her home, and discuss the problem. Together they can change this whole world, she said, "but one poor mother can't do it alone."

Neighborhood Clean-up

Nearly thirty years ago Mrs. Edison, as president of the West Orange Improvement League, installed a clean-up system which transformed the entire valley. The district was divided into seven sections, each in charge of a chairman who split up her section into neighborhood groups. These women began to remove, one by one, unsightly dumps and rubbish heaps, to cultivate vacant lots overrun with weeds, and in general to give "beauty for ashes." A cinder heap at the corner of two roads in Orange was made literally to blossom as the rose, by the addition of topsoil, and grass and flower seed.

Young people helped in the improvement campaign joyously. Classes in canning were begun as a result of it, and owners of small homes learned how to use everything their land produced. When a spot in a neighborhood to be cleaned up needed the expenditure of money for labor, tools or plants, the women of the neighborhood would arrange a musicale or bridge party or the like, and, by charging a ten-cent or twenty-five-cent admission fee, obtain the necessary funds. At her winter home in Fort Myers, Fla., Mrs. Edison started a landscape-beautifying movement which had similarly happy results and aroused the enthusiastic co-operation of her neighbors.

A wife, to be successful, she stressed, must be flexible. When a husband telephones at the last minute, to say he is bringing unexpected guests to dinner—this is a challenge to the woman to see that no one in the home gets excited, and that the entertainment of the guests proceeds smoothly and pleasantly.

Certainly, great flexibility was needed in managing the home of the inventor. "For one thing," Mrs. Edison recalled, "I tried never to nag him." When, after an evening spent among scientific books, looking up references for Mr. Edison, she would find that it was nearly midnight, and, although her husband had said he would be back by eleven, he was still at work in his laboratory, across the highway, with the coachman still there too, waiting for him—she would begin to think of refreshment for him and the men who might be working with him. When it got to be one or one-thirty in the morning, she would telephone to the laboratory saying she was sending down sandwiches for all three, or four or five, whatever the number of persons happened to be, for she knew that if they were to continue they should have food.

She Shouldered Big Task

As Alfred O. Tate, formerly Mr. Edison's private secretary, has written in his biography, in regard to the "beautiful girl from Akron, Ohio, Miss Mina Miller," whom the inventor married in 1886: "It was no light task upon which this young lady entered." And he goes on to say—"The unremitting solicitude and devotion with which she fulfilled this obligation, and which unquestionably prolonged the life of her charge, have earned for her the admiration and gratitude of a nation."

Early in her married life, Mrs. Edison told me, she realized that a man who has struggled all day, in the business world, with hard problems, needs a restful home atmosphere in the evening. Speaking of the days when she was a young bride, and her husband already famous, she said: "We would be invited out to dinner, and he would come home tired—and after one or two experiences I said no more dinners for us. To work at night, as he often did, was not fatiguing. It was the unprofitable kind of social routine from which he needed protection."

Her girlhood home, Mrs. Edison told me, had been at all times a joy to her. Her father, Lewis Miller, a member of the firm of Altman Miller and Company, pioneer manufacturers of agricultural machinery—an inventor himself and co-founder of the Chautauqua Association—established in Akron, Ohio, his home town, the largest Sunday School outside of Wanamaker's in Philadelphia. "We never knew what it was to be 'bored' on Sunday," she said, "for Father and Mother always went with us children to church."

Protecting the Home

It is most important, she feels, to surround the children at home with the best books, read to them through cradle years, and read with them through youth. The mother must read all she can, herself, in order to know what mental food she is leaving around for her boys and girls. To have the highest type of literature where they may pick it up—literature which has "a beautiful lesson without their knowing it"—is another of her recommendations. Where help is employed she thinks it is most important "not to let just every Tom, Dick and Harry into the home," but to engage "people we should enjoy having, who are ready to make even the simplest place a home."

Above all things, she emphasized, women must outgrow the modern tendency to be luxurious. They must stop living up to their next-door neighbor, materially, and trying to be something they are not. They must be themselves.

Drawn for the THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This pencil sketch of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison reveals the graciousness, the wisdom, the strength of the woman who, for fifty years, was the wife of America's greatest inventive genius

Entertaining in Hawaii Is Interesting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are fortunate enough to have the Hawaiian Islands in your vacation itinerary, be sure while there to wangle an invitation to a luau. A luau is a native Hawaiian feast, not something made up for tourists—though if you aren't fortunate enough to receive an invitation from friends living in the Islands, special ones are sometimes prepared for visitors.

The luau is prepared today the same way it was years ago by the natives for Hawaiian chiefs. The preparation starts long in advance of the meal itself. It begins with the construction of an imu, or underground fireless cooker. A hole, sufficiently large to hold a pig, is dug and lined with stones. In this a wood fire is built and allowed to burn until the stones are right hot, after which the coals are removed and the oven is lined with ti leaves, the same kind of leaves that are used in the making of hula skirts.

After the imu has been lined with ti leaves—pronounced "tea" leaves—yams, bananas, and lau-laus are placed in it. (A lau-lau is made by laying two or three ti leaves crosswise on the ground, placing chopped taro tops on the leaves and either pork, beef, chicken or fish on the taro tops, after which the leaves are gathered together at the top and tied with another strip of ti leaves, forming a package.) The pig is then placed in the imu and heated rocks are placed inside the carcass to insure a thorough cooking. The entire oven is then covered by layer after layer of ti leaves and on top of that about a foot of earth.

The Guests Look On

The guests always arrive in time to see the opening of the imu—which takes place three or four hours after it has been prepared. When the earth has been removed, volumes of steam pour forth. The pig comes out a golden brown, so perfectly done that it has to be handled with particular care so that it won't fall apart before it reaches the table for serving.

The scene of the feast may be under a thatched pagoda overhanging a pond filled with yellow, white, pink and purple water lilies. The table is only 16 or 18 inches high and the guests seat themselves around it on lauhala pandanus leaf mats placed on the floor, and curl their feet under them The table is covered with ti leaves. Down the center are strands of flowers of crown, tuber rose, and pikaki. At either end are water lilies and pineapple. The holokus worn by the women, which are colorful printed dresses made on long, flowing lines with picturesque trains, add more color to the scene. Hibiscus or other blossoms adorn their hair and fragrant floral leis are worn singly or in multiples around their necks.

The only things that are prepared are the pig and drinks, the latter consisting of pineapple juice (wai halokahiki), coconut milk (niuhauhau) and inuwai (pure artesian water). The lau-laus, yams and bananas which have come from the oven, and dried fish, raw fish, opii, squid cooked in coconut milk, crown pudding, lomi-lomi salmon and poi are placed around the table.

It might be interesting to observe that squid is made from the tentacles of the octopus which have been made soft by hours of pounding and then cooked in coconut milk. Poi is made by pounding the tuber of the taro plant into a powder while water is added gradually so that the result is a substance resembling wallpaper paste more than anything else.

A luau is not served in courses. All the food is on the table when the guests arrive. The sequence in which the food is eaten is governed by individual taste. Poi is usually eaten continuously throughout the meal by dipping a finger into the bowl, then into Hawaiian salt (paakai ulaula) before the finger is put into the mouth.

Luscious Native Dishes

There is a fascinating array of traditional luau dishes. Lau-lau consists of bits of pork wrapped with young taro leaves which have been boiled and the combination wrapped in ti leaves and steamed. The taro leaves are Hawaii's substitute for spinach and are cooked in the meat of half-ripe coconuts.

Sweet potatoes which have been boiled in their jackets and cut into quarters are called uala huamoa. Chicken boiled with young taro leaves, lomi-lomi which is salmon cooked in its own juice with onions and tomatoes, and papiopio pulehu, a fish of the Carrangus species, boiled with a sauce made of sea moss and served with coconut milk, are some of the others. Condiments include the red rock salt, kugui nuts and sea moss.

A variety of desserts is always served. They include slices of pineapple cut and placed in the pineapple shell with the fruit's crown used as a cover, and kulolo, a stiff pudding made from cocoanut milk which has been boiled and allowed to solidify while cooling.

Little wooden bowls, filled with water on which float small flowers, are used frequently as finger bowls.

All during the luau there are hula dances by professional dancers, with Hawaiian music.

A Glass of Jelly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I saw the dog-days'
Sultry glare
Beat on a garden
Ripening there.

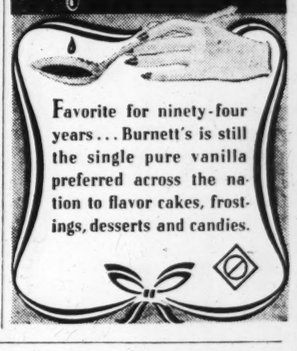
Long rows of color,
Line on line,
In a symmetrical
Design.

From garden stuff
I made a wall,
A barricade
Against the fall,

Knowing, though summer
Days would pass,
I held their essence
In a glass.

Louise Shaw

Burnett's pure VANILLA



Favorite for ninety-four years... Burnett's is still the single pure vanilla preferred across the nation to flavor cakes, frostings, desserts and candies.

Even the Most Timid Bride Can Learn to Cook Well

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The story is told of a conversation between two newlyweds. The girl said: "Now that we're married I have a confession to make—I can't cook!" To which the young man countered: "And I have a confession, too—I haven't a job!"

There was once a bride-to-be who did not think the first part of that joke very funny; because such was her plight, and she was conscientious about the significance of a man entrusting her with the keeping of his home as well as of his heart. Besides—her husband did have a job, and an excellent one!

During her first days in her new home, this young woman's friends, who were famous for being good cooks, were all asked by her, in turn, in the course of casual conversation: "Did you know anything about cooking before you were married?" And they were all glad to give her the reassuring tidings that they had been complete novices.

One Bride's Problem

My own particular problem, as a bride, was rather similar. Before marriage, I had devoted my entire time to a business career, and I wished to continue working afterwards. So I did not have an abundance of time to spend in mastering the mechanics of homemaking. A course at a cooking school was not for such as I: for I hadn't time for it. Besides, teaching oneself to cook is fun! And if one is careful, triumphs instead of tears will accompany the experiments. The same qualities that win success in other lines—patience, persistence, order, obedience, and resourcefulness—can be applied to kitchenology. And when there is added the love of home—success in this is sure.

I had never felt that I had any fondness for cooking. And in the busy months before my marriage there seemed to be little chance to discover whether I had any real skill in that direction. I did what I could, though—which was to "practice" on my patient family with sporadic attempts at biscuits, cookies, and a few casserole dishes. But, as I discovered later, there is a wide gulf between such isolated efforts and the task of preparing whole meals, three times a day, and of entertaining large groups of friends.

System She Worked Out

What proved to be my biggest help—something for which I have given daily thanks—was the rather vast, and wholly untried, collection of receipes, household hints, and homemaking articles which I had culled before marriage from friends, magazines, and newspapers. I had also accumulated all the specially prepared small cook books offered free by fruit, nut, cereal, and flour companies for advertising purposes. All this wisdom I arranged systematically, some of it in a file I started, the rest of it in my kitchen scrapbook. Now, after over a year of married life, I find it easy and valuable to turn to these sources from time to time. In many respects this collection has proved more of an asset to me than the regular cookbooks I bought, though the latter are useful, too, of course.

Today, from a knowledge of cooking that was vague and fragmentary, I have progressed to the point where the prospect of dinner for eight signifies merely the fun of hospitality and not an occasion for inner quaking. So I do know that even the most timid, unpromising cook can attain serenity and efficiency in this field.

Eloise Pattillo Hendrick.

We Rent a House—And Happy Memories

A Homemaking Adventure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ellis, Kansas

We are living in a house again, after four years of hotel and "light-housekeeping rooms." Now our daughter has her college degree—and is, moreover, happily married and in a home of her own. So we, her parents, are taking up our life where we left off when she had finished high school. We do not regret the time nor the effort devoted to furthering her education—and incidentally, our own—but we are very happy that we can be together in a real home once more.

We gathered up our furniture from here and there, where it had been in storage. It was dusty and dirty from being packed away so long, but it was in good shape. Not a mirror or a picture or a dish was broken. How I did enjoy getting our things together again. I almost hugged every piece!

Now we eat every meal off the big, square, oak dining table that has been in the family so long a time. Just to look at it recalls the fried chicken and pancakes it used to hold when Mother F—reigned supreme on the farm. My husband says food tastes better when served from it than from any other table, and I agree with him. And what happy people have gathered around it.

As a matter of fact, we brought out recollections with every article we had in storage, and we were kept busy reminiscing as we worked. We had almost forgotten how many happy memories we had.

* * *

But those recollections were our own private and individual ones, gathered from years of living with our pictures and books and furniture. Now it seems that, along with our house, we have rented another set of memories.

In midwestern towns such as this it often is hard to find houses for rent, especially small, modern ones. We wanted a small house, suitable for two people, with a guest room for company. We could not get what we wanted in a new house, but we did discover a darling old place.

It was well kept up and modernized. It is a story-and-a-half, with big old trees and a white picket fence around it, and it has four rooms and a bath downstairs and two up. It also has the advantage of being close to the downtown district and my husband's place of business. We were quite delighted with the quaintness and charm of the place, and so we took it and moved in.

* * *

We knew when we rented the house that it had been the birthplace and boyhood home of a man who now is one of the most illustrious in the automotive industry, a wealthy and distinguished person. I suppose I might as well admit that we got a bit of a thrill from renting a house that once was the home of a great man.

Scarcely were we settled in our home when the only sister of the great man dropped into town for a short visit, and telephoned to ask if she might go over the house, as she had not been in it for a number of years. Of course we were glad for her to do so and enjoyed hearing about her girlhood days.

The living room, she thought, looked very much as it once did. The windows are the same and there is the same front door with its stained glass border and frosted design in the center. She could hardly wait to see the dining room. "The big old base burner used to sit here against the chimney," she explained. "And is the little cupboard still there?" she questioned eagerly. Sure enough it was, with its many shelves. It used to be her playhouse, she said.

The same narrow stairs, no wider than a narrow door, took her upstairs to her old room. She told us how its floor had been covered with a rag carpet her mother had made. The other room belonged to the boys in the family.

The bathroom is downstairs off the kitchen—it had the first bathtub in town. A more modern one has replaced it but the same little lavatory is in the corner. It is all bowl, no rim around it at all, but there is a place for soap between the faucets; the outside of the bowl has a fancy floral design all over it. By the window, right over the tub, had been the telephone, one of the first telephones to be installed in the town. There was no place to put it but in the bathroom, she recalled. We all had a good laugh about that.

She thanked us, as she went away, for letting her go through her old home. But I felt like thanking her for the privilege of sharing her happy memories, and I know I shall often recall them as I go about the house. A. F.

For the Summer Party Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sandwiches served flower-basket fashion are different and most attractive. Make the baskets out of round buns. Cut out two wedge-shaped pieces, opposite each other, thus shaping the basket and the handle. Scoop away the extra bread inside, so that there will be room for the sandwich filling. Into the opening in each basket put a layer of finely-chopped hard-boiled eggs seasoned with salad dressing. Cover this with a layer of minced ham, also mixed with salad dressing. Then put another layer of eggs on top. Split the skin of a tiny red radish, inward from the root end. Turn the skin back to give the effect of rose petals. Place in the middle of the basket; and add parsley for leaves.

A wicker flower basket filled with spring-posey ice cream cones brings forth exclamations of delight. Fill a flower basket with uncooked rice or other grain carefully cleaned. Cut little holes in the centers of small lace paper doilies, and stick an ice cream cone through each. This will make a pretty paper-lace-frilled container for the spring bouquets.

Make each "bouquet" by putting a scoop of ice cream, rounded side up, into a frilled cone. Use different colors of ice cream. Decorate the ice cream with candy pellets, snipped gum drops, or crystallized violets. Stand the filled cones down deep enough in the grain so that only the ice cream and frills appear.

Alice Crowell Hoffman

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THANKS TO ITS "SUDS BOOSTER" THE NEW RINSO GIVES LOTS MORE SUDS
AND, WHAT A SNOWY WASH!
YES, LADIES, I SAVE YOU UP TO ¼ IN SOAP COST— BY ACTUAL TEST!
Rinso

Minute-by-Minute Account Of Republican Title Contest

Continued from Page 1

merals. Willkie gets his first votes—two—with Arkansas, and the galleries cheer. Laughter goes up as California casts one more than it is entitled to. Connecticut casts its votes, 16 of them, all for Willkie, and the crowd yells. It seems unfair to measure the spectacle by Willkie but he supplies the life, the color, the gusto to the drama . . . To many it seems to be Willkie against the field.

4:55—A delegate "respectfully requests" a poll of the Georgia delegation. It takes 20 minutes and puts nerves on edge as first Georgia delegates and then alternates are searched for. The last delegate is finally rounded up and gives "one vote for Herbert Hoover" amidst laughter and applause. Illinois creates a sensation with 52 votes for Dewey. . . .

5:25—More laughter as the Clerk on the New Hampshire vote gives 7 votes for Bridges and 1 for New Hampshire (instead of Hoover).

5:35—Every mention of Willkie's name brings cheers—Texas goes solidly for Taft, a typical Southern block of votes in a State that never goes Republican but whose manipulation by astute managers might well swing the nomination.

5:43—Now it is over—the historic first ballot. Reporters are all hurriedly adding up the results. It is straining work with 13 candidates, on small ballots, in this brilliant light focused down on the floor as through a lens and amidst this shuffling mass excitement. "We-want-Willkie," chants the crowd.

6:04—The result: Dewey 360, Taft 189, Willkie 105. Vandenberg 76, the rest scattering, with chunks to James of Pennsylvania, Martin and MacNider.

Roller Coaster Is Ready

6:05—Now take a hold of yourself; this is the critical time; if Dewey can't keep his strength in this ballot his goose is cooked—most reporters believe he can't. This will iron out some of those favorite sons. It's the time for the second big dip on the emotional roller-coaster and we are poised for a breathless second, ready for the new dive. The Chairman demands lights be turned down and the motion picture people obey, amidst applause.

6:06—"A-la-bam-a . . ." . . . A minute later and Willkie has gained his first second ballot votes, 2 in California. The ballot-sensitive audience is off with a roar.

6:10—Boos as Georgia asks to be polled separately by delegates again. . . . Seven minutes later the first big Willkie break as Maine gives him 9 of the former Bridges vote. Massachusetts follows with 7 of the Martin favorite-son votes, and Missouri with 7 new votes. . . . The audience stamps each gain.

6:21—Nebraska's solid bloc of 14 Dewey votes on the first ballot explodes into fragments for seven different candidates. It looks bad for Dewey. He is losing strength. Willkie is picking up and to a lesser degree so is Taft. . . . A few minutes later Rhode Island "cahsts" its vote (good old New New England accent) — extraordinary how geographical pronunciation prevails.

6:23—This time it's three from North Dakota for Willkie.

6:37—Now the second ballot's over; again we are all feverishly totaling up scores. See here—Willkie has gained a lot, and so has Taft. Dewey is failing. What are the official figures? We wait 13 minutes. The audience is excited, alert, on edge. Sixteen thousand pairs of shoes are shuffling together. The writer would hate to admit how his heart is pounding, how excited he is. No football game is like this. It is obvious Dewey is slipping, that from now on Taft and Willkie will be feeding on Dewey strength. Here it comes . . .

Candidacies Melt Away

6:50—The Clerk reads. Here are the new scores and the former ones in brackets for the leaders: Dewey 338 (360); Taft 203 (189); Willkie 171 (105); Vandenberg 70 (76); James 66 (74). The favorite sons are melting like frost on a spring day, but now the Chairman recesses to 8:30. This reporter will wander about a bit.

7:30—The big gain of Willkie has been the general sensation so far. When this chronicle was started (how long ago it seems already) reporters were almost unanimous that Taft had the nomination in the bag. At this moment (we have just come from a dozen excited chats) nobody will risk a forecast. Summary as of this minute: Dewey's star seems sinking. If he could barter all those 338 votes he could nominate either Taft or Willkie. In return he might take the Vice-Presidential nomination. Trouble about this with Willkie is that under the Constitution both men coming from the same State of New York could not receive the huge block of New York 45 electoral votes. In these next 60 minutes, over the telephone or by intermediary, the decisive deal may be made. The same sort of a deal that Garner and McAdoo engineered at Chicago in 1932 that put over Roosevelt and made Garner Vice-President.

8:30—This reporter takes a hot dog and a bottle of pop.

"Long Night Ahead"

8:45—Chairman Martin is trying to get the clumsy convention giant under way again with a big gavel and a cheerful comment. "There's a long night ahead of us." It's probably only too true.

8:53—The third ballot is under way: "A-la-bam-a." A minute later Arizona throws its six Gannett votes to Willkie. What a yell. Does that start the landslide? Delaware is now solid for Willkie.

9:00—Boos for the gentleman from Georgia who insists on polling the 14 delegates individually again. . . . But it doesn't take so long. And now, six minutes later, Kansas blows up. . . . Capper released his 16 complimentary votes and Dewey gets 11 of them. Yells as the 12 Maryland Dewey votes drop to 2 and Willkie gets 6 of them. That is the way it is going. Dewey's ranks are making a few gains, but more losses.

9:20—An individual poll of New York's 92 delegates had been called . . . Theodore Roosevelt is for Dewey when his name is called; Bruce Barton and Bert Snell are for Willkie.

9:30—They should be able to hear that uproar out in the street. Willkie has risen from 13 to 27 among the New York delegates.

9:52—The third ballot is over, the one that was to make or break Mr. Dewey. And he is broken. His army is in full retreat, decimated and defeated. Here is the result for the three leaders (with the second ballot in parenthesis)—Dewey (338) 315; Taft (203) 212; Willkie (171) 259. People are stretching, standing, fanning themselves all over the hot hall. That ballot took just an hour.

Dark Horse Still Dark

10:02—The fourth ballot has started. It's hard not to cheat in this minute-by-minute account of ours. Already some of those early forecasts are beginning to totter. Taft is slipping but he still may pull it off in a desperate race with Willkie. We will put down as of this minute, that nobody had expected Willkie could get into second place so quickly and nobody is sure the end will come tonight. A stalemate now would mean a "dark horse" before the night is over . . . Chairman Joe Martin tells the police to remove "those photographers" . . . Reporters are asking, will Willkie reach a peak and then go down?

10:18—Illinois has passed without announcing its big vote of 58. Willkie seems to be running ahead . . . This time the New York Willkie votes rise from 27 to 35. There is delirium.

10:44—It's over—all but Illinois, which held back the fourth ballot. All reporters — half an acre or so of them—are now in shirt sleeves. We are told that the great hall is surrounded by massed thousands of people. This reporter also learns he has underestimated the crowd under this roof. It's nearer 22,000 than 16,000, it is said.

11:01—Illinois announces that bloc of 47 Illinois Dewey votes has dwindled to 17 and Taft has got 33 of them. That's the supreme bid of Robert A. Taft, held strategically back as a climax to this fourth ballot. That finishes Dewey without a doubt. But does it put in Taft? The audience buzzes with excitement. Here's the new count and the third ballot (in parentheses):

Dewey (315) 251; Taft (212) 254; and Willkie (259) 306. Why, Willkie is leading the field. He's gone ahead. Oh, what a yell as the crowd learns it. A delegate is leading the galleries in chanting, "We want Willkie" with his straw hat, from the floor.

Florida Shifts to Willkie

11:23—Here's the fifth ballot.

11:25—Florida cracks and changes its majority from Dewey to Willkie. That is important because these Southern Republican delegations from states that never go Republican may pick the winner.

11:29—Kansas votes solidly all 18 votes for Willkie.

Like a great tree in a forest that feels the woodsman's axe this nomination's now beginning to tremble. Is it about to crash? . . . No—Kentucky has stopped it, by throwing its 22 delegates solidly to Taft. They have shored the tree up momentarily, but it seems to be creaking and straining a great deal.

Michigan passes, too. . . . And now what will New Jersey's big bloc do?

11:45 — Wow! What a noise. "New Jersey casts 26 votes of its 32 for Wendell Willkie." . . . But Ohio is still faithful to Taft, and now Oklahoma goes solidly for Taft, too, all 22 votes. . . . Oklahoma, however, asks for a roll call count.

Willkie gets four of these votes.

12:10—There is great confusion as we wait for the official count of the fifth ballot. But in totaling up our unofficial record it is obvious that Taft's strength rests on an unsure foundation. He has the solid vote of such Southern states as Louisiana (12), Mississippi (11), Texas (26), and such Democratic border states as Kentucky. The tree is trembling against the sky.

12:12—The result is announced. Willkie has 429 votes. That means that with 72 more he will be the candidate for the Presidency. He can't be stopped. It's too late.

Vandenberg Vote Released

12:20—There is a vain effort to adjourn, but the Chairman Joe Martin won't listen to it. The casual telegrapher in the pine bench pew in front of us, with an earphone strapped over his left ear, and portable key in hand, is reading the New Yorker. He doesn't care who wins. But 21,999 other people here do. They sit on the edge of their chairs as the sixth ballot now starts. Will it be the last?

12:30—Dewey got only 57 votes on that last ballot, and he is getting even less now. A rumor sweeps through the press section that Michigan is going to drop Vandenberg on this ballot and go for Willkie. We'll see.

12:43—Maine, which has voted so far solidly for Willkie, "passes."

12:45—Michigan "asks the privilege of the platform for an announcement by Howard Lawrence, Vandenberg's manager. He releases his "loyal delegates." That's the end. Hoover gets 1, Taft 2, and Willkie 35. The big tree is now crashing in a great arc, down on the delegates who are scurrying for cover. By all odds the biggest yell of the convention went up with that Michigan announcement.

12:49—New Jersey solid for Willkie.

12:53—McNary's Oregon delegates are released, most of them for Willkie.

12:55—We are waiting for Pennsylvania. It gave 51 of its enormous bloc of 72 to favorite son, Governor James, the last time. The reporter on our left, from Time magazine, is leaving. He's going over to the 16th floor of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel to watch Willkie. Other reporters, realizing the inevitable, have departed, to write biographies of Willkie for tomorrow's papers.

12:57 — Pennsylvania "passes." The crowd boos and jeers. "Shame on you, Pennsylvania," calls somebody.

1:00—Wendell Willkie has 499 votes, 2 less than it takes to nominate him. And there are Maine and Pennsylvania yet to be heard from and a dozen more. Well, its over.

1:01—Pennsylvania "is now ready to vote"; Joe Pew wants to catch the boat before it is too late. "Pennsylvania casts 72 votes for Wendell Willkie." So that is that. Mr. Roosevelt, if he runs, is going to meet Mr. Willkie in November.

Thoughts Run On Ahead

1:07—Everything else after this is anticlimax. It looks as though there would be a lot of it. What a turmoil of noise and excitement. Everyone's thoughts are running ahead, to the inevitable election clash, the bitternesses, the question of national unity, the war in Europe. Those are the things we are thinking about as Governor Bricker of Ohio tries to make it unanimous. He can't just yet; the perfunctory roll call must be finished.

1:25—State after State is moving now to change its earlier vote unanimously to Willkie. Let's see, here is how we figure it: Just before Pennsylvania stepped on to the bandwagon—Willkie 499; Taft 305; Hoover 9; Dewey 8; James 1 and MacNider 1. Texas is releasing its 26 political Taft janissaries. Police have filed on to the speakers' platform; does that mean Willkie will appear?

1:40—The rival bloc leaders are making snappy speeches for a resolution to make it unanimous. It already is unanimous, but what does it matter? Ho, hum. What a day this has been.

1:45—A strong supporting message from Herbert Hoover. The cops have disappeared; Willkie isn't coming after all.

1:55—The meeting is breaking up. The band and the organ peal out into "Off to Work We Go" from a song in the movie, "The Seven Dwarfs." Apparently that's the new Willkie theme song, and a good one too. How long, long ago it seems since we started "this running story." Yes, and it tells how a candidate for the Presidency of the United States is nominated.

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Military Training Urged By Oregon Publishers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEARHART, Ore. — Selective military service for all Americans was recommended in a resolution adopted by the 53rd annual convention of the Oregon Publishers Association here. The resolution also supported the national defense program.

The publishers advocated military training with certain age limits for all males, but asked that all single men in particular be called.

To the Victor Belong the Cheers

Wide World

Wendell L. Willkie Receives Republican Plaudits

The Republican presidential nominee being cheered by supporters at his convention headquarters in a Philadelphia hotel.

Willkie Is 'People's Candidate'

Continued from Page 1

tion—polled two for Taft, 11 for Dewey, four for Willkie, one for Hoover.

The inside story was, however, actually a tip-off. Governor Landon had felt for some time that Mr. Dewey deserved reward and recognition for the way he had aroused the country in his stump-speaking. He had promised Mr. Dewey he would vote for him on the third ballot, with whatever Kansas votes he could bring, if Mr. Dewey held his strength on the second ballot. Actually, Dewey slipped on the second ballot but Governor Landon decided to overlook that and give him his reward anyway. It was pretty well understood that soon Kansas would go for Willkie.

Willkie Takes the Lead

The fourth ballot was an uneasy interlude. The Dewey break continued with loss of 65 votes—down to 250. Willkie sprang into the lead with 306 votes. His gains were still of the rear guards, scattered from pillar to post, and now showing only a total accretion of 47. But Taft strength was merely up to 254. He just passed Dewey, but Willkie was streaking ahead. Still the big delegations were cloaked in suspense, sticking to the lost Dewey cause or their favorite sons.

Then came the break, the fifth ballot. Willkie got good gains in state after state, five here, six there, still fragmentary enough to be dubious, still rear guard, until Alf Landon's familiar voice came over the microphone: "Eighteen votes for Willkie." That was the turning point. The titular leader had taken his stand. Maine, polling heavily for Willkie already, came in at once with all its 13 votes and the seal of Republicanism was set upon Mr. Willkie, who—two days ago—had made a tactless remark about James G. Blaine to the Maine delegation.

Throughout this ballot the gains continued, but Senator Taft also picked up exactly the same number of votes as Mr. Willkie—123 tallies. Willkie strength was at 429. Unless the big States — Pennsylvania. Michigan, Wisconsin—ganged up against him, he was in. And such a combination seemed scarcely possible.

The sixth ballot did the job. The landslide began and ended. Yet the big boys were still cagy. California passed, Pennsylvania passed. But the gains continued until with the announcement of 16 Virginia votes for Willkie he came to 499. "And," said the press galleries, "it is without the aid of Pennsylvania's Joe Pew. He has missed the boat." But hardly was the 499 total entered by excited talliers than Pennsylvania announced it had figured out how to vote, and before the next alphabetical state was reached there came the resounding cry: "Pennsylvania, 72 votes for Willkie."

It was, of course, all over then. Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio tried to move to make it unanimous: he was out of order but he changed Ohio's vote formally to Willkie, and the procession of changed votes began until 998 of them went to Willkie.

And then the politicians who had been saying such harsh things about Mr. Willkie began their parade to the platform, where they ate their words, nicely buttered. Herbert Hoover's message was read to the Convention, the other chief candidates pledged hearty aid, Mr. Willkie himself sent a rather breathless message. Reporters streaked away to the Willkie headquarters.

Campaign Has Its Start

The Party had been fused into a unity. It had taken "the people's choice," a man nominated with speeches of outrageous impertinence the night before, a Wall Streeter, a power utility man, a Democrat only yesterday.

But they had also felt the surge of popular sentiment, of people clamoring for a man with originality, humor, zest, appeal, courage. A man who had fought the New Deal in behalf of business. A man behind whom the great middle class, which used to be called the balance factor in democracies, can rally. The campaign had begun: The New Deal versus its late victims. We shall see what we shall see.

Only Woman Nominator Names South Dakota's 'Favorite Son'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 28—Miss Gladys Pyle, first Republican woman to be a member of the United States Senate, broke another precedent when she placed before the Republican National Convention here the name of Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield of South Dakota, as her State's candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Two years ago Miss Pyle was elected to the Senate to fill an unexpired term. She took over her offices in Washington, but the Senate was in recess. She never actually cast any votes. Before she went to the Senate she had been South Dakota's Secretary of State.

Standing before the convention in a plain dark blue dress and no hat to cover her short grey hair, Miss Pyle in staid tones placed in nomination the name of South Dakota's favorite son, who was at that moment sitting with his modest wife at the back of the rostrum.

The only woman nominator of the convention was at a little disadvantage as far as audience response went. Her State was last on the list and the delegates had not settled down from the rousing ovation Pennsylvania was able to give its "favorite son," Gov. Arthur H. James. Permanent Chairman Joseph W. Martin had to pound for order twice during her speech.

An insurance salesman by profession, Miss Pyle boosted Governor Bushfield as a "good investment."

"South Dakota," she said, "is the geographical center of North America. It knows agriculture, industry, mining and has a population of highly literate, middle-class American citizens. Mr. chairman, guests, delegates, I commend to you South Dakota's favorite son, native South Dakotan, successful lawyer, businessman, administrator, Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield."

Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Pennsylvania's national committeewoman, who seconded the nomination of Governor James, was openly thrilled at the job assigned her. Dressed in a dusty-pink dress and large feather-covered hat, she stood long at the rostrum, jubilantly waving her handkerchief during the James demonstration and joining in with a trio in miners' caps, singing, "God Bless America." She approved Governor James as one who has brought the "principles of good housekeeping once again in to our State administration."

Nominator

© Harris & Ewing

Miss Gladys Pyle

Who placed name of South Dakota's Governor before Convention.

Willkie Casual And Friendly; Wins Newsmen

Continued from Page 1

wealth and Southern Corporation and will be ready to start the crusade for the reinvigorating of the Republican Party and the overwhelming defeat of the New Deal, whether its candidate be President Roosevelt or another Democrat.

Confident of Upsurge

Confident that the same powerful upsurge of public opinion which virtually commanded this Republican National Convention to name him as its Presidential nominee will carry a revitalized Republican Party into the White House and into control of Congress this Fall, Mr. Willkie told newspapermen, just before getting to bed in the small hours of this morning: "We have only begun to fight. I am going to give this everything I have."

Those who spent all last evening with this boyish, buoyant amateur of a politician who wants to bring to political life a citizen's-eye view of public affairs, know that he was prepared to accept the verdict of the Republican Party, of which he has been a member but two years, without rancor or resentment—if it rejected him.

It did not reject him. It received him—received him at the hands of popular acclaim, which was so great it could not be resisted. Republican leaders are now glad that they did not resist it, and so is their nominee.

Words did not come as fast and fluently as they usually do to Mr. Willkie when he turned from the radio after midnight to greet more than 100 correspondents who were jammed in his little hotel room where he had been living, and occasionally telephoning over his direct wire to Convention Hall since 8:30 o'clock last evening.

Calls for Co-operation

Tense, excited, almost unbelieving even after his nomination was a certainty, even after it had been announced, even after he was being wildly congratulated, Mr. Willkie set the keynote of his coming campaign in these few phrases.

"I am very appreciative. I am very proud. We shall need the assistance and co-operation of all to bring about the unity, the prosperity, and the defense of America."

Detailed plans and policies will be forthcoming, but to those with whom he talked conversationally while he sat taking in the blow-by-blow account of his ascendant and irresistible onrush to the nomination, all the while naïvely asking, "What does that vote mean?" and "Where do you think we stand now?" Mr. Willkie made it clear that he intends to give his full and faithful support to the Party's unanimously adopted platform, that, however, he does plan to issue a clarifying and amplifying statement of his own views after studying the platform more at length.

No sensational or important amendments to the platform are anticipated, but wherein the platform permits the candidate latitude and flexibility to meet changing national and international conditions, Mr. Willkie contemplates a frank expression of his own ideas and policies.

A Dream Comes True

This latitude and flexibility is permitted on numerous important matters of policy, not the least being foreign affairs and aid to nations which are fighting for their liberty, and Mr. Willkie's outspoken advocacy of utmost assistance of the European democracies as one vital means of defense of the United States is expected to give emphasis to a course of action largely slurred over by the Republicans during this Convention.

As he said one day last month when about 130,999,995 Americans thought he would do well if he got one delegate at the Republican Convention—where after his sixth ballot nomination was already accomplished, the 2,000 delegates made it unanimous—Mr. Willkie thought it would be the thrill of his lifetime if he could go back to his home town of Elwood, Indiana, for his acceptance speech as Republican Presidential nominee.

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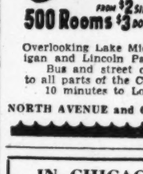

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Cronin Alters Batting Order Once More—N. E. P. G. A. Tourney at Longmeadow

Williams Back as Red Sox Open Washington Series

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the return of Ted Williams to left field this afternoon, as the Red Sox opened a four-game Fenway Park series with the Washington Senators, Manager Joe Cronin again shook up his batting order. Ted the Kid assumed the fifth rung in the offensive ladder, behind Jimmy Double-X Foxx, and Jim Tabor slipped a notch to sixth. Bobby Doerr was back at lead-off, with Doc Cramer second and Lou Finney third. Cronin kept himself down in seventh, just ahead of the catcher.

The home coming of Williams is welcome, because the attack needs a fresh spark. Only on rare occasions did the Boston offense flourish with its accustomed brilliance on the recent western trip. Doc Cramer, Lou Finney and Dom Di Maggio were getting on base, but they were not often driven across the scoring station.

Afternoon Practice

Williams signaled that he is ready to step up the club's run producing power in a long private batting drill at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon. With young Freddy Stack, the capable batboy, wheeling fast balls at him, Ted penetrated the right and center-field bleachers several times. He seemed anxious to get back into the thick of the American League pennant race.

Cronin is not discouraged by his team's mediocre seven and eight record in the West. No manager, of course, can be pleased at a losing streak, particularly when it shakes your club out of first place. But Joe points to the fact that only three games separate him from the top, with a majority of his July games scheduled for Fenway. Also, he expects his young pitchers to improve and lend a hand during the last half of the season, which begins late next week.

Four Out of Six

The Washington Club has slumped to the bottom of the American League, but would rise quickly if Manager Bucky Harris could find one or two big league pitchers. In Buddy Lewis, Gerald Walker, Zeke Bonura, Cecil Travis, Buddy Myer, Rick Ferrell and Jake Early, the Senators own an offense that is not lacking in consistency. For example, in the six games previous to their Boston arrival, the Senators averaged better than 13 hits and almost seven runs for each nine inning effort. They won four out of the six.

Harris is alternating Myer and Jim Bloodworth at second base and Ferrell and Early behind the plate. Myer, Charley Gelbert, Early, Travis and Walker are all over .300, with most of them well over. Early's hitting has been a surprise. He looks like a much improved catcher this year.

Hudson's One-Hitter

It is contended that the Senators should have sent several of their young pitchers to the minors—the higher minors—for more seasoning. Youngsters such as Masterson, Haynes and Hudson have not benefited by valuable double-A experience. As a matter of fact, they have not even been in class A. However, it may be that they can let defeats roll lightly from their shoulders and absorb the experience up here. Hudson, incidentally, missed a no-hitter the other day against the Browns by the slender margin of a Ray Radcliff double.

Hudson is one of the brightest prospects to arrive in the American League this spring. He is built like Long Bill Butland, the Red Sox rookie. In the small Florida State League last season, the Washington right-hander won 24 games and dropped a mere four. He finished every game he started, which is really something in any league.

Back Together Again

By a Staff Photographer

Ted Williams (left), who has been on the sidelines ever since he crashed into Doc Cramer in a game at Cleveland June 23, returned to the Red Sox line-up this afternoon to help Jimmy Foxx (right) carry the offensive burden.

Lynn Yacht Club Holds Open Regatta in Yachting Return

By Wendell A. Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yachting brethren of Boston Bay prepared to welcome a new member into their Sunday interclub family this week end.

Lynn Yacht Club makes its debut in the local yacht racing scheme by sponsoring an open regatta for the Boston Bay fleet—the regatta is not to be counted towards seasonal inter-club points.

Individual prizes for each class have been offered, while skippers, crews and friends will be served refreshments after the race.

It has been a score of years since Boston Bay yachtsmen journeyed to the North Shore to any club outside of the Marblehead organizations, which hold the annual mid-summer Race Week. In recent years Squantum and Swampscott Yankee Dory skippers have held inter-club matches in this class only. Yet with but a few other exceptions of this nature, the harbor windjammers have kept close within the motherly confines of Graves and Boston lights.

Season's Record

It is not expected that the fleet record of this season—149 yachts set at South Boston's first official inter-club two weeks ago—will be broken; yet a large turnout will undoubtedly welcome Lynn's return to open regattas.

Lynn's organization recently began re-kindling interest in yacht racing, and this is their first big renewal year in the sport.

Guiding influence in Lynn's return to yacht racing is the Hustler Class, during the last two years the largest growing class in these waters. A fleet of close to 12 hustlers now race week ends, and with these craft added to the 25-odd fleet of Winthrop, Squantum, South Boston Yacht Clubs, this class will come close to beating the Indian Class in number of starters.

Usually every year, a new club steps into the Sunday inter-club picture of the Boston Bay fleet and sponsors an open regatta in hopes of spurring on interest within their own organization. For some unknown reason, inter-club sailors have become skeptical concerning the affair, and many have remained home for a week-end's rest from racing.

Turnout Hoped

With the "odd" race not counting in the interclub standing, these racers could afford to take a short "vacation," and yet, by so doing, they in reality spoil their future years in racing by not helping the new club in its venture. This is often pointed out by responsible members of the inter-club association. It is hoped that this year's new club, Lynn, will be backed by a fleet of more than 100 competitors.

It seems more likely than not, that Lynn will crash into the select 100 group. The Hustler Class will be strong, as will the reliable Indian Class. Both classes should register around the 30 mark.

Rivaling the Winaboats and Snipes, which are usually next in number, will be the Yankee Dories enlarged by the Swampscott fleet.

Olympets Win

Behind the excellent pitching of Mery Pratt of Wollaston, who was making her first start of the season, the Boston Olympets last night defeated Bridgeport, Conn., 5-1, in a girls' softball game at the Garden. In the preliminary contest, Norumbega Totem Poles scored an easy 10-0 victory over the Langley Girls of Portland, Maine. Both games counted in the New England League standing, in which the Olympets are out in front.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2:30 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Mrs. Zaharias Chief Threat In Women's Western

MILWAUKEE, June 28 (AP)—Long-driving Babe Didrikson Zaharias, with a sparkling 72-card, loomed over the field of eight survivors in the women's Western open golf tournament today as one of the chief threats to defending champion Helen Dettweiler's title.

The Los Angeles shotmaker entered the quarter-finals yesterday by touring the Blue Mound course three under women's par for an all-time Wisconsin record as she eliminated Mrs. J. A. Ochiltree of Indianapolis, 8 to 6.

Miss Dettweiler, Washington, D. C., businesswoman golfer, stepped through her second round with a 2-and-1 conquest of Kathryn Pearson, Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Zaharias' next test is 17-year-old Georgia Tainter, of Fargo, N. D., who scored an upset 2 up win yesterday over Mrs. Hayes Dansingburg of St. Paul, six times Minnesota champ. Miss Dettweiler is bracketed with Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill.

Other round-of-eight matches today pit Mrs. Russell Mann of Milwaukee, Wisconsin state champion, against Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., and Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis against Janet Smith of Rockford, Ill.

Salem Swimming Meet

The 15th annual swimming meet of the City of Salem will be held in the new J. C. B. Smith Memorial Swimming Pool tomorrow at Salem Willows, in conjunction with the N. E. A. A. U. Swimming Committee and the Boston Swimming Association. Championship events will be conducted for N. E. A. A. U., Essex County, and Massachusetts State titles. The meet will begin at 1:45 p. m.

Giants at Miami Beach

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Chairman H. H. Hyman of the Chamber of Commerce Sports Committee said the New York Giants had agreed to come here next spring for pre-season baseball training provided a new park was constructed by that time.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Don Budge, Frankie Parker, Bitsy Grant, and Gottfried von Cramm reached semifinals of Wimbledon tennis tournament.

Five Years Ago

Alfred Perry won British open golf championship with record equalling score of 283; Lawson Little shot last-round 69 to place fourth with 289.

Far West Still Dominates Nation in Track and Field

On the eve of the national A. A. U. track and field championships which will take place at Fresno, Calif., today and tomorrow, the tabulation of the outstanding performers in the country reveals the Far West still dominating the list. This compilation appears in the July issue of The Amateur Athlete, monthly publication of the A. A. U., which is ready for distribution today.

The Coast stars hold first place in eight of the 16 events and also have a majority of the members of Dan Ferris' ultra-exclusive First Ten Club in each of these standard tests. The East has three top positions and a share of a fourth, the South two and a half and the Midwest two.

Four Defending

Of the leaders four of them will be defending national championships at Fresno and the rest of them will be among the favorites to triumph. The quartet seeking to repeat are Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford and the Olympic Club, 100 meters; Les Steers of the Olympic Club, high jump; Boyd Brown of Oregon and the Olympic Club, javelin throw, and Fred Wolcott of Rice, 200-meter hurdles.

The far eastern standard-bearers in the compilation are Jeffrey, 9.4 for 100 yards; Harold Davis of Salinas Junior College and Eddie Morris of Huntington Beach (Calif.) H. S., 20.6 for 200 yards; Carl McBain of U. C. L. A., 52.7 for 400-meter hurdles; Pete Zagar of the Olympic Club, 167ft. 7½in. in the discus; Cornelius Warmerdam of the Olympic Club, 15 feet in the pole vault; Steers and Johnny Wilson of Southern California, 6ft. 9⅜in. in the high jump; Pat Turner of U. C. L. A., 25ft. 6⅜in. in the broad jump, and Brown, 232ft. 7in. in the javelin.

Eastern Leaders

The East has Ed Burrowes of Princeton, 1:49.8 for 880 yards; Al Blozis of Georgetown, 56ft. ½in. in the shot; Bob Bennett, 183ft. 10¾in. in the hammer, and Ed Dugger of Tufts, 13.9 for a tie in the 120-yard hurdles.

Wolcott also has 13.9 over the high barriers and has 22.5 in the low hurdles. Charlie Belcher, the Georgia Tech alumnus, is best of the quarter-milers with 46.7. They are the southern leaders. The Midwest top men are two Wisconsin alumni, Chuck Fenske, 4:08.3 for the mile, and Walter Mehl, 9:01.8 for two miles.

Worst Marks

So rigorous are the standards for admission to the First Ten Club that exceptional performances are necessary to make the grade. Here are the tenth or "worst" marks in each of the events: 9.6 for 100 yards; 21 flat for 220 yards; 47.9 for 440 yards; 1:33.5 for 880 yards; 4:15.5 in the mile; 9:23.4 for two miles; 14.4 for the high hurdles; 23.4 for the low hurdles; 51ft. 4½in. in the shot; 158ft. 2¾in in the discus; 14ft. 1-16in. in the pole vault; 6ft. 6⅛in. in the high jump; 24ft. 4¾in. in the broad jump; 213ft. 1 in. in the javelin, and 166 ft. 6in. in the hammer.

Grid Men Labor To Keep in Shape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Iron Mike Enich, captain of the 1940 team, heads a group of eight of the University of Iowa's 1939 football players who are conditioning themselves with laboring jobs in Iowa City this summer.

Most of the athletes are handling pick and shovel on various university maintenance projects and will work until practice opens Sept. 10.

In addition to Captain Enich, laboring linemen are Ham Snider of Iowa City and Charles Tollefson of Elk Point, S. D., senior guards; Ken Pettit of Logan, senior end who filled in with 60-minute service as a guard in several major games; and George Frye of Albia, red-headed junior center.

From the backfield are Henry Vollenweider of Dubuque, who holds the Iowa stadium record for a touchdown run—a 92-yard return of a kickoff in the South Dakota game; Burdell Gilleard of New London and Bill Gallagher of Oskaloosa, halfbacks.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club—	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Danning, Giants	52	203	32	76	.374
Finney, Red Sox	53	240	39	89	.371
Radcliff, Browns	58	230	36	84	.365
McCosky, Tigers	52	216	52	78	.361
Walker, Dodgers	47	180	27	62	.344
Gustine, Pirates	45	171	22	57	.333

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	17	Mize, Cardinals	20
Trosky, Indians	17	Fletcher, Pirates	10
Johnson, Athletics	13	Danning Giants	10

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	58	Mize, Cardinals	50
Greenberg, Tigers	50	Danning Giants	50
Walker, Senators	48	Fletcher, Pirates	49

The University of Michigan played its first baseball game in 1866, defeating Ann Arbor 33 to 11. The Wolverines won a return game 13 to 5, and closed their perfect season by trouncing Jackson 61 to 41.

Protests Mar Intercollegiate Yachting Series

MANTOLOKING, N. J., June 28 (AP)—The judges' ruling on protests may play an important part in the final standing in the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing championships on Barnegat Bay.

Two protests were made to the judges yesterday, as Harvard University forged into the lead with 23 points, 3¼ points ahead of Williams and 4½ more than Yale. The judges allowed a protest by Harvard that Yale failed to respond to a hail on a turn.

The ruling cost the Elis four points in the team standings, and, on the basis of the totals today, the lead of the field. The situation may be reversed, however, if the judges rule favorably on a Navy protest that Harvard failed to give right-of-way on a turn in the third Class E. sloop race.

Trailing the three leaders at the end of the first day of the meet which ends tomorrow were: Coast Guard Academy, 15; Naval Academy, 11¼.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Boston at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at St. Louis postponed.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

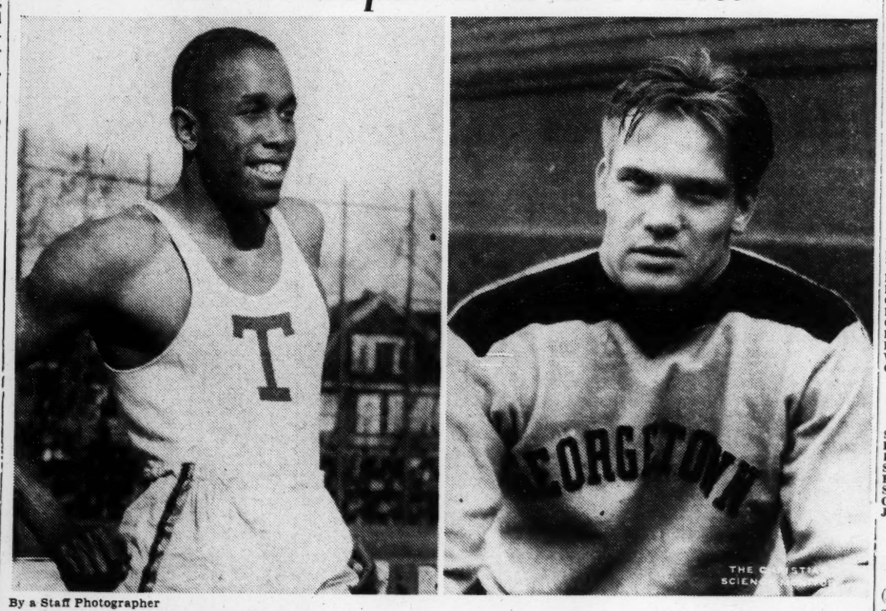
National League

Chicago at Cincinnati.
New York at Philadlephia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

American League

Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.

Eastern Hopes in A. A. U. Meet



By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Dugger (left), Tufts College hurdler, and Al Blozis, Georgetown University shot putter, comprise two of the eastern hopes in the national track and field championships being held today and tomorrow at Fresno, Calif.

Junior Boys' Tennis Led By Bud Hart

Experiencing a little difficulty in controlling his variety of shots, Bud Hart from Miami, Fla., seeded No. 1, was extended to three sets before winning this morning by fourth-seeded Phillip Scanlon from Newton as he led the junior boys' field into the semifinals of the 15th annual Massachusetts State junior championships now being held at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Hart managed to come from behind several times in winning 7—5, 4—6, 6—3. Scanlon, possessing no sensational shots but marked steadiness throughout, was not equipped, however, to turn back the brilliant shots of Hart when decisive points occurred.

All eight seeded players in the junior boys' reached the quarter-finals, with the exception of Fred V. Krais, Jr., second seeded, who had yet to play a quarter-final match.

Ernest Johnson third seeded of Newton High downed fellow teammate Teddy Wood, 6—4, 9—7. Phillip Scanlon fourth seeded defeated Lane McGovern, 6—2, 6—4, before losing to Hart. Walter Dirver No. 5 from El Paso, Texas, easily turned back Granville Fuller of Wellesley Hills, losing but one game in each set.

The younger boys' found No. 1 seeded Al Shafer of Tarrytown, N. Y. continuing his easy victory reign by scoring at love over Dick Mahoney from Quincy.

Sole upset of the morning was recorded by Joseph Garvan of Hartford, Conn., when he beat little G. William Turner, Narragansett Pier, R. I., 6—4, 6—1.

The only girls' match of the morning found Norma Meister, Sharon, who yesterday won the younger girls' title, scoring over Carolyn Murphy, Beverly, 6—1, 6—4.

The eight seeded players in the junior boys' waltzed through their opening rounds easily yesterday without an upset.

In the girls' juniors, three of the four semifinal berths were decided yesterday after byes and defaults speeded the play. Lonny Myers, Hartford, Conn.; Peggy Howe, Weston, and Dorothy Wightman of Chestnut Hill reached the round of four.

Younger Boys'

Third Round

Robert Johnson, Lexington, defeated Dick Tenny, Arlington, 6-0, 6-3.

Quarter-Final Round

Al Shafer, Tarrytown, N. Y., defeated Dick Mahoney, Quincy, 6-0, 6-0; Joseph Garvan, Hartford, defeated G. William Turner, Narragansett, R. I., 6-4, 6-1; Robin Rogers, Newport, R. I., defeated Ian Watson, 6-1, 6-0.

Junior Boys

Quarter-Final Round

Ernest Johnson, Newton, defeated Teddy Wood, Newton, 6—2, 6—3; Jack Lynch, Newton, defeated Bill Powers, Worcester, 6—2, 6—3; Walter Driver, El Paso, Texas, defeated Granville Fuller, Wellesley Hills, 6—1, 6—1; Bud Hart, Miami, Fla., defeated Bill Howe, Newton, 6—2, 6—1; Phillip Scanlon, Newton, defeated Lane McGovern, Winchester, 6—2, 6—4; George Lifner, Belmont, defeated Stockwell Everts Brookline, 5—7, 8—6, 6—1; Bruce Daniels, Worcester, defeated John Gooding, Hanover, N. H., 6—4, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Hart defeated Scanlon, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Davis Leads Way At Greenwich In Scholastic Golf

GREENWICH, Conn., June 28 (AP)—Charles M. Davis of Lawrenceville, the medalist and runner-up last year, drew Horace Cook of Hotchkiss today at the start of the quarter-finals of the 29th annual eastern interscholastic golf championship over the Greenwich Country Club course.

Regarded as one of the tournament's dark horses, Bill Goldthorpe of Peddie, paired with Walter Beckjord of Greenwich who represents Milton School.

Eight representatives of six preparatory schools were left in the race at the beginning of the day's play.

Davis polished off Guy Bates of Taft 3 and 2 yesterday in the first round and routed Joe Monahan of Belmont Hills 7 and 6 in the second during matcch play.

Goldthorpe defeated Bill Johnson of Hotchkiss 7 and 5 and Doug Hird of Lincoln 6 and 5 in match play rounds yesterday to gain the quarter-finals.

New England Pros to Seek Championship Next Monday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the summer rolls along, golf championships are becoming weekly occurrences. Earlier this week there was the State open at Oyster Harbors; next Monday comes the annual New England P. G. A. championship at Longmeadow; while the following week the State amateur will be played at Salem.

This year's New England championship takes on added importance for the professionals, in view of the fact that the same scores will apply for qualification for the National P. G. A. to be played in August at Hershey, Pa.

According to Arthur Wedgeworth, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, only 36 holes will be played Monday instead of the usual 72 holes as in former years. The scores posted for the two rounds will apply both for the Donald Ross Cup, emblematic of the N. E. P. G. A. title, and for qualifying for the national. Two entry fees will be required if golfers wish their scores to count for both events.

Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, who placed third in the open this week, will be defending the crown he won last year at Salem. Despite a chilling rain, "Jug" fashioned a 72-hole score of 289 over the Peabody course to lead the rest of the field by eight strokes. Dapper Tony Manero, the home club pro and former national open champion, placed second at 287, while Woodland's Johnny Thoren came in third at 288.

McSpaden, according to Wedgeworth, is the only New England pro exempted from qualifying for the national, being automatically allowed to play because of his record last year when he qualified for the match play in the tournament at Pomonok Country Club. Although Wedgeworth has not heard definitely from P. G. A. headquarters, he believes that New England will be allotted seven places for the national, in accordance with the custom of allotting places on the basis of paid-up membership.

A goodly number of pros in the western part of the State is scheduled to take part in the tournament Monday. In recent years the tourney has been held on the eastern coast, and some of the professionals have found it inconvenient to attend. Each player will be allowed to make up his own party, as the field seeks the $100 purse.

* * *

Wedgeworth also calls attention to the following week when the Rangeley Lakes open will be played over three different courses in Rangeley, Maine. The pros will play 54 holes for a purse of $600.

* * *

On the golf calendar for today was the start of the annual two-day M. G. A. open tournament at Furnace Brook. Winners last year were Fred Baker and Ben Bosquet, who teamed in the Metropolitan style affair to post a 64 to lead 70 other teams. The course layout has been stiffened since last year, with the addition of new back tees at the 15th and 16th holes. Other innovations at the club include the construction, now under way, of an addition to the locker room with a large porch above to afford an excellent view of the layout.

* * *

Highland Country Club in Attleboro was also due to start an M. G. A. tournament today with the final round coming tomorrow. Ted Bishop won there last year with a 69, and in 1937 with a 72. Tomorrow Wildwood Golf Club of Natick will hold its one-day M. G. A. tournament, a four-ball medal play affair.

* * *

Pine Brook Valley and Marshfield will hold two-day tourneys next week under auspices of the M. G. A., with the former's coming Wednesday and Thursday, and the latter's Friday and Saturday.

* * *

By defeating Weston 13½ to 1½ yesterday while Winchester was holding Commonwealth to a draw, Wellesley won the Twilight Four-Ball Golf League championship as the season came to an end. The final standing found Wellesley with 92 points for and 58 against. Commonwealth placed second with 85½ and 64½, while the other teams finished as follows: Winchester, 83 and 67; Weston, 68½ and 81½; Brae-Burn, 65 and 85; and Charles River, 56 and 94.

* * *

Frazer O'Leary yesterday carded a 75 to win low gross at the annual outing of the Gridiron Club at Salem Country Club. Al McCoy, Jr., took low net with an 87-65. Guests of the organization included Lou Little, Columbia's football coach, and Joseph Timilty, Boston's Police Commissioner.

* * *

The second annual Ted Keefe memorial tournament will get under way tomorrow at Commonwealth, with the concluding rounds coming Sunday. The tournament, held in consideration of the excellent work done for Commonwealth by Ted Keefe during his long and active membership, is restricted to club members, who may invite one guest each to be his partner. The conditions call for a four-ball best-ball affair at three-quarters of the combined handicaps. The best combined net scores will win.

Harold Potts And Ann Weber Victors In Eastern Archery

STORRS, Conn., June 28 (AP)—The eastern archery championship fell to Harold Potts of Mooretown, N. J., today by a narrow one-point margin scored in the Double York Round in the annual tournament at the University of Connecticut.

Potts won over William Sterner of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., with 244 hits and a point score of 1,274. Sterner had 253 hits but his point score was only 1,270.

Ann Weber of Bloomfield, N. J., defending women's champion, captured the women's Double National Round championship for the second year in yesterday's competition and at the same time broke both the Eastern and National archery records.

She scored 143 hits in a possible 144 in the Double National for a total of 965 points. Her own Eastern record, set last year at Storrs, was 142 hits for 932 while the National record for the event is 143 hits and 939 points.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	6	15	6	.400
Finney	53	240	89	.371
Williams	54	213	72	.338
Spence	8	9	3	.333
Peacock	28	52	17	.327
Cramer	58	258	83	.322
Di Maggio	19	47	14	.298
Foxx	58	222	66	.297
Tabor	55	210	58	.276
Doerr	55	231	60	.259
Cronin	58	200	48	.239
Desautels	46	116	30	.285
Owen	7	18	3	.167
Glenn	6	8	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	37	109	38	.349
Moore	31	108	34	.315
Ross	51	196	60	.306
Miller	51	190	58	.305
Andrews	9	14	4	.286
Hassett	51	196	53	.270
West	50	189	51	.268
Sisti	36	123	29	.236
Cooney	26	65	15	.231
Warstler	27	54	12	.222
Glossop	33	99	20	.202
Berres	27	44	8	.182
Masi	22	49	8	.163
Wietelmann	9	8	1	.125

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	11	3	0	1.000
Wilson	15	4	1	.800
Hash	18	7	4	.636
Harris	11	3	2	.600
Grove	10	3	2	.600
Dickman	12	4	3	.571
Galehouse	11	4	3	.571
Bagby	15	5	5	.500
Butland	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	5	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	10	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salvo	2	1	0	1.000
Errickson	13	4	1	.800
Piechota	7	2	2	.500
Sullivan	14	4	5	.444
Posedel	15	5	8	.385
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Coffman	14	0	2	.000
Javery	10	0	2	.000

Hard to Beat

SOUTH PORTLAND., Maine, (AP)—Beat this if you can. The Sunset Baseball League opened with three games. Two pitchers hurled no-hit, no-run games. A third allowed but one hit in winning 12-2.

Tiller Talk

Although the dates had long been set, Philip J. Roosevelt, president of the North American Yacht Racing Union, today announced that the Sears Bowl finals for the national junior yacht racing supremacy will be held at the home port of last year's winner, Annisquam Yacht Club, at the North Shore port.

It is usually the custom to hold the annual series at the home port of the previous year's victor, unless that club does not care to sponsor the affair, or unless a dissenting vote on the part of sectional representatives asks for cancellation of the custom.

As previously stated, the series will begin Aug. 26, lasting through Aug. 29.

Annisquam won the championship last year off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club at Greenwich, Conn. Captained by Dick Mechem, who also won the national interscholastic yacht racing championship, the Annisquam crew sailed in a week of stormy nor'easters that found the wind hitting near the 30-knot mark.

Entries in the final championship will include the winners from the following districts: Maine Yacht Racing Association, North Shore, South Shore, Southern Massachusetts, Eastern Connecticut, Narragansett Bay, Long Island Sound, Great South Bay, Raritan Bay and the Great Lakes.

* * *

That home stretch beat on the part of Henry C. Taylor's yawl, Baruna, yesterday must have left long-distance flying scuds of foam upon the bows of nearest rivals as the former Bermuda race winner easily swept to victory last night in the Cruising Club of America's triangular run from Block Island, R. I., to Gloucester.

Scratch boat in the run, Baruna more than made up her time on the last windward leg from Mount Desert Rock, Maine. Wednesday night at that marker she had a slight lead of half an hour over Mandoo II and Edlu II; but last night when Baruna crossed the finish line, her two nearest rivals were nowhere in sight.

* * *

Williams College's Yacht Club should be interested in learning that this year's winner of the national interscholastic sailing championship is planning on entering their institution next fall. Butler Whiting, Jr., sailing for Loomis School, is the gentleman in question.

* * *

A former national junior champion, Roger Willcox, put Harvard in the lead yesterday of the national intercollegiate finals.

W. A. D.

Blozis' Outdoor Record Made in Cage—Three-Hitters Feature Night Ball Games

Shotput Classification Puzzles Record Keepers

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Right now the record keepers are puzzling over what to do about the national shotput record set at Minneapolis last week end by Al Blozis of Georgetown University. Although the meet was an outdoor affair, it became necessary to have the field events contested in the field house of the university. The question to be settled is whether the put is an indoor record or an outdoor record.

John Griffith, Commissioner of the Big Ten and head of the committee for the games says it is an outdoor record and there it will stay until some one comes up with a better rule. Blozis put the shot 56 ft. ½in., which is just one foot short of the world record made by Jack Torrence of Louisiana.

This was probably the closest look the customers have had of the field events in an outdoor meet and from the attention paid to the contest they really liked them. Both Friday and Saturday the track events were delayed by torrents of rain and when they were finally run there were pools of water. The boys running in the pole lane were in water most of the day, and the ones forced to run behind the leader were well splattered.

Wolcott Upset

The upset of the meet was the defeat of Fred Wolcott, the flying hurdler of Rice, who was second to Ed Dugger of Tufts in the 120-yard high hurdles. Fred won the 220-yard low hurdles, but in the 120 the condition of the track caused him to be a little cautious after he was out in front and as a consequence it affected his stride. He tipped the ninth hurdle and could not seem to find himself soon enough to withstand Dugger's drive to the tape.

Minnesota had sold 12,000 tickets for the meet in advance of the opening day, and looked forward to an attendance of 20,000 with good weather. As it turned out about 5,000 did see the field events in the field house.

The track boys have just one more chance to show their "stuff" in high class competition this season, and that is the Nationan A. A. U. championships to be held in California next month. At this meet Dugger will get a second chance at Wolcott.

♪ ♪ ♪

Weather played a large part in the national clay court tennis championships at River Forest Tennis Club and the finals had to be held over a day. Frankie Parker couldn't wait the extra day so had to forfeit in the doubles.

Just as it was beginning to appear that all the great tennis stars had to come from Texas or California, Don McNeill, who comes from Oklahoma and learned to play tennis at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, arrives. In taking the singles championship from Bobby Riggs of Chicago, McNeill showed he is really one of the outstanding tennis players of the world today. Just a year ago he burst into prominence by defeating Riggs in the French clay court championships at Paris. Because of a defeat last season by Joel Hunt in the quarter-finals of the national championships, he was ranked third behind Riggs and Parker. In this meet at River Forest he defeated both of these players, taking the final by beating Riggs at his own forcing game with the added weapon of a beautiful forehand. Riggs rallied several times but McNeill dominated the three of the four sets he won and should go on to reach new heights this season.

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The Women's western open golf tournament was held on the Blue Mound Country Club course at Milwaukee with an entry list of more than 100. One of the most interesting names on the list was that of Mildred "Babe" Didrickson Zaharis, who just a few short years ago was the one-woman track team of America. She had no competition. She has since proved that she was also a star at basketball and golf and now is proving she is a star a tennis.

Ed Felt

California Players In 'Net' Upsets

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 28 (AP)—The National Intercollegiate tennis championships entered the quarter-final round at the Merion Cricket Club today with a pair of "dark horses" vying for the limelight with the six remaining seeded entries.

Top-ranked Don McNeill, National clay court titleholder from Kenyon College, faces one of the "outsiders" in Bill Reedy, of Southern California. Frank Gurnsey, the defending champion from Rice Institute, is pitted against the other—Bill Canning, of California.

In the remaining matches second-seeded Joe Hunt, of Navy, is matched with Isadore Bellis, of Pennslyvania, while Ted Schroeder, of Southern California, meets Bill Talbert, of Cincinnati.

Day's Feature

The Hunt-Bellis encounter shapes up as the day's top attraction. Bellis, the first University of Pennsylvania player to be a strong contender for the title in 17 years, upset Hunt in a three-set match at Annapolis early this spring. Both he and Hunt, a member of last year's Davis Cup squad, displayed an aggressive brand of tennis in yesterday's victories.

Canning and Reedy provided the fourth round of upsets. Canning eliminated his California teammate, the fifth seeded Bob Peacock, while Reedy beat Seymour Greenberg, of Northwestern, who had previously shown signs of going places.

Two-Hour Battle

Guernsey almost caught a tartar in another Californian, Dave Freeman of Pomona College. The Texan battled for two hours before he finally edged out his stubborn opponent in two sets that ran 14 games each. Talbert also had a close call before coming from behind to topple George Toley of U. S. C.

The summary:

Fourth Round Singles

Ted Schroeder, Southern California, defeated Gordon Giles, University of Utah, 6—1, 6—3.

Frank Guernsey, Rice Institute, defeatd Dave Freeman, Pomona, 8—6, 8—6.

Bill Reedy, Southern California, defeated Seymour Greenberg, Northwestern, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Bill Canning, University of California, defeated Robert Peacock, University of California, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4.

William Talbert, University of Cincinnati, defeated George Toley, Southern California, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3.

Isadore Bellis, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Robert Harman, University of California, 6—4, 6—2.

Don McNeill Kenyon, beat Marion Shane, Kalamazoo, 6—4, 6—2.

Joe Hunt, Navy, beat William Hardie, Miami, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles—Second Round

Frank Guernsey and Robert Curtis, Rice Institute, defeated P. Steckler and Kelly, Yale, 6—0, 6—3.

Peter Shonk and John Larned, Williams, won by default from Gene Richards and H. Hall, Northwestern.

Larry Dee and J. Wade, Stanford, won by default from Ed Lindsey and Walter Mead, U. of Okla.

F. Perkins and I. Roberts, Michigan State, won by default from George Counts and R Malshy, Okla. A. & M.

C. Shostrom and A. Jorgensen, Chicago, won by default from Robert Freedman and L. Krieger, Yale.

Joseph Hunt and John Williams, Naval Academy, won by default from L. Clark and L. Werschkul, U. of Oregon.

George Pere and William Hardie, Univ. of Miami, won by default from Fred Higgenbotham and Billy Wilkins, Southern Methodist.

M. McNamara and L. Everett, Southern California, won by default from B. Page and G Ravenscroft, U. of Washington.

Bill Reedy and Kenneth Bartelt, Southern California, defeated M. Fincher and H. Botjer, Texas U., 6—2, 6—2.

Third Round

Frank Guernsey and Robert Curtis, Rice Institute, defeated Zan Carver and Charles Rider North Carolina, 6—3, 6—3.

Larry Dee and J. Wade, Stanford, defeated Peter Shonk and John Larned, Williams, 6—3, 7—5.

Gifford and Randall, Cornell, won by default from Toley and Schroeder, Southern California.

Robert Harman and Robert Peacock, California, defeated C. Shostrom and A. Jorgensen, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Gordon Giles and Frank Mehner, Utah, defeated Joseph R. Hunt and John Williams, Navy Academy, 6—4, 6—3.

George Pero and William Hardie, Miami, defeated M. McNamara and L. Everett, Southern California, 2—6 6—2, 6—4.

Bill Reedy and Kenneth Bartelt, Southern California defeated Seymour Greenberg and J. Clifford Northwestern, 6—2, 6—1.

Learning to Swim

Improving Your Strokes—the Legs

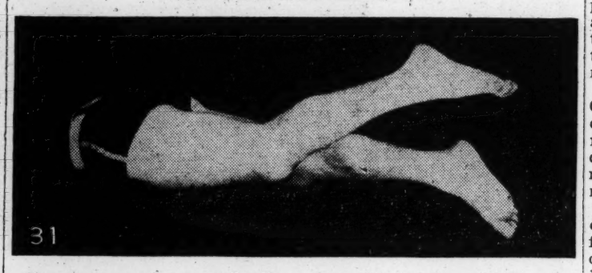
By Guy Larcom, Jr.

(Co-Author with Harold S. Ulen of "The Complete Swimmer")
This is the eleventh of a series of 12 articles)

"Like a golfer, like any athlete, the swimmer is never satisfied. He is watching his strokes most of the time, asking himself such questions as: 'What are my legs doing? Is my body twisting? What is happening to my arms on the recovery, that they splash so much water?'"

Because the leg strokes cannot be examined as easily as can those of the arms, there is a tendency to depend upon the achievement of a good kick more or less by instinct. Yet the legs, if normally effective, contribute anywhere from about 25 to 45 per cent of the stroking power and often mean the difference between a smooth and a jerky stroke, between speed and sluggishness. A good leg drive gives the body a lifting thrust, a steadiness and balance that the arms alone cannot provide.

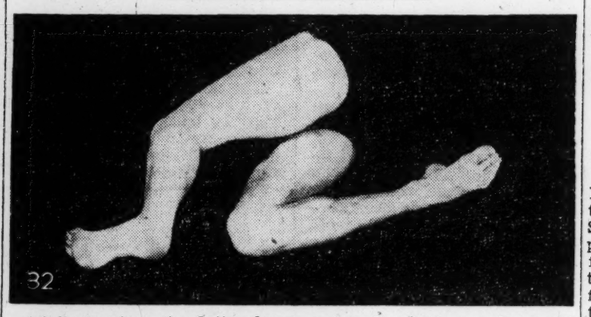
The three important types of leg strokes—the flutter, breast-stroke and scissors—have been briefly described in previous articles. It is necessary, however, that their usage and technique be carefully distinguished. The so-called flutter kick is rarely used with any strokes other than the overarm of the crawl and back crawl—once in a while swimmers employ it with a breast-stroke arm movement for under water swimming. The breast-stroke kick is too hampering when used with the arm-over-arm action of crawl or back crawl; It belong primarily with paired arm, movements in back or prone swimming. The scissors kick should not generally be used with the breast-stroke arm action, because it causes the hips to twist uncomfortably. It is a necessary adjunct of the side-stroke, however, and of the alternate overarm of the trudgen.



Too many people are easily discouraged by the crawl flutter kick. They forget that it takes a little time to educate muscles conditioned by other more habitual movements. Young boys and girls, still in the process of physical development, master this type of leg thrash rather easily, for example. A swimmer ought to test his "flutter"—try it without use of the arms. If steady forward progress still results, then the kick is probably effective. The trouble lies elsewhere, probably in the fact that as soon as the swimmer uses legs and arms together, he tenses the former, varies the size of their thrash and assumes a poor body position.

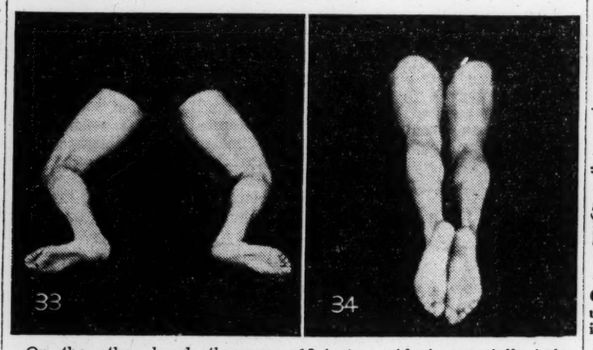
If it turns out that the flutter is still a poor source of motive power, then perhaps the legs are not held deeply enough. The heel on the up beat, in the position of the left leg in figure 31, should barely break water. Or they may, on the other hand, be angled too deeply. In most instances, a wider kick than that illustrated in 31 is unnecessary. The knee can be flexible and easily bent as illustrated but the swimmer should not think of kicking from the knee down, rather from the thigh down with the knee acting as a well-oiled hinge.

Even when a strong flutter is impossible, the crawl can still be used. With proper relaxation of the legs, the flutter can almost always be made to support the legs and to offset the drag of their weight.



Adults to whom the flutter does not come easily, frequently revert to a scissoring motion as in the trudgen. Figure 32 shows the legs fully drawn up in the scissor kick, and conveys a good idea of why this kick is powerful. It can be seen that when extended and brought together, the legs will strike firmly against the water. At the conclusion of the kick, they should be fully extended, sideways to the bottom and pressed together.

Yet strong resistance is built up in drawing the legs into position 32; therefore, this should be done as gently and easily as possible. A poorly-used scissors kick can often actually subtract from, rather than add to, a swimmer's speed in the overarm stroke by creating too much of a drag. So too may the breast-stroke kick, unless the recovery to 33 is a delicate motion.



On the other hand, the press and squeeze to 34 should be a full and vigorous application of power, the legs spreading directly backward to full extension then coming together.

Of the many ways of practicing these kicks, particularly the flutter and breast-stroke, use of a "kicking board," a flat piece of wood about 30 inches long and 18 inches wide is especially helpful. The swimmer can simply rest the arms and upper trunk on this board and then, kicking slowly and easily, analyze his leg stroke.

It is also possible to practice such kicks while treading water.

Photographs and quotations are from THE COMPLETE SWIMMER, published by the Macmillan Company of New York and obtainable at your local bookstore.

Easterners Put Trio In Semifinals

MANCHESTER, Vt., June 28 (AP) Eastern golfers, paced by the smooth-stroking Harry Haverstick of Swarthmore, gained three of the four semi-finalist brackets today in the National Collegiate A. A. golf championship play at Ekwanok.

Haverstick eliminated Stewart (Skip) Alexander of Duke, regarded as the most potent of the eight quarter-finalists, by a 3-and-2 margin to qualify for an afternoon round against Bill (Ace) Cordingley of Harvard. The other morning victors were F. Dixon Brooke of the University of Virginia, and Eddie Foy of Holy Cross.

Haverstick and Alexander, who also was eliminated in last year's quarterfinals play, put together one-under 34's as they completed the first nine all even. After both birdied the 10th, Haverstick clinched the match by threeing the next two holes with a winning par and a birdie. Alexander managed to win the short 13th with a three, but Haverstick took two of the last three holes to end the match on the 16th green.

Brooke, Captain-elect of the Cavaliers' links team, was one over par for the 16 holes that were required to eliminate Cary Middlecoff of Mississippi, 3 and 2. Foy's margin over Bill Clark of Dartmouth was 4 and 2.

Bill Cordingley of Harvard entered the seimfinal round by defeating Bill Hall of Iowa State, one of the 1939 semifinalists, 2 and 1. The Harvard golfer was steady and straight on all but the 16th hole, where he sliced his drive out of bounds, but Hall visited many a trap and found much roughage.

Cordingley pulled into a three-up lead on the first four holes and then lost the fifth after being short with his approach. He got his second birdie by dropping a 20-foot putt on the eighth but was reduced to a two-hole lead when he missed a short putt on the ninth green.

Then Hall's putter became hot and he pulled even by birdieing the first two inward holes with 15 and 10 footers. But it cooled off almost immediately and Cordingley regained his advantage when Hall three-putted for fives on the 12th and 14th. Cordingley's slice gave Hall the 16th and that Iowa Stater made a valiant effort to prolong the match to the home green by lipping a 20-footer that would have given him a half on the 17th.

Cooke Triumphs In Jersey State Men's Singles

ORANGE, N. J., June 28 (AP)—Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., top seeded in the New Jersey State men's singles tennis championship, stubbornly fought back from the short end of the count twice yesterday to reach the semi-final bracket, one round ahead of the field.

The short, stocky sharpshooter topped Joseph Fishbach of the Bronx, N. Y., 7—5, 7—5 and then scored with comparative ease over J. Gilbert Hall of New York, 6—3, 6—2 in the quarter-finals.

Detroit Pitcher Extends Streak to 10 Victories

By the Associated Press

Big Buck "Showboat" Newsom of the Detroit Tigers, one of the personality kids of the thundering thirties in the major leagues, is a fellow who will tell you it is better to be fortunate than good any time.

Newsom has not been beaten since the season's opening game with the St. Louis Browns and last night he checked off his tenth victory, a 2-1 tally against those same Browns.

Old Showboat, who won 20 games in both 1938 and 1939 and probably will repeat easily enough this year, has not had any snap maintaining his present winning streak. That is why he knows that good breaks have helped a lot along the way.

Twice Driven Out

In two of his victories he was knocked out of the box before Detroit won. In two other games he was batted out and Detroit lost without his being charged with the defeat. But the breaks were never with him any more strongly than last night in St. Louis.

Newsom pitched a capable game, scattering seven hits and striking out six. This performance was shaded, however, by Bob Harris and Bill Trotter, who held the powerful Tigers to exactly three hits.

Schumacher Wins

The difference was simply that two of Detroit's hits were home runs by Charley Gehringer and Hank Greenberg. That is how victories are born, sometimes, at least. This one narrowed the gap on the idle Cleveland Indians to two games.

Another three-hitter last night was Hal Schumacher's performance against the Phillies to give the New York Giants a 7-0 shutout.

"Prince Hal" is another fellow who knows the value of the breaks in baseball. He had a run of the bad kind earlier this year and lost six games in a hurry during a period when his teammates gave him a total of only six runs.

Then the Giants started hitting for Schumacher and he has won three in a row. The club supported him with 15 safeties last night.

In the only other action in the major leagues yesterday the Brooklyn Dodgers edged out the Chicago Cubs 5-4 in a tight game in which each time got nine hits. One of Chicago's was a two-run homer by Bill Rogell in the eighth, but the Dodgers clambered back in front in the last half of the inning to win.

The victory brought Brooklyn within a game of the first place Cincinnati Reds, with the Giants hot behind.

Loomis Takes Yachting

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 28 (AP)—Butler Whiting, Jr., sailed the Loomis School boat to victory in the final Mallory Cup races of the Interscholastic Yacht Racing Association's eleventh annual regatta yesterday.

Loomis sailors, from Windsor, Conn., came out on top in seven races in three days sailing and were presented the Commodore Clifford D. Mallory silver sloop model award for the year. Loomis crews also won the Mallory races in 1936.

Capt. H. H. J. Benson, officer in charge of sailing at the Naval Academy, presented the award to Whiting, who is from New Rochelle, N. Y., and will enter Williams College this fall. Silver bowls went to Whiting and his crew members, Donald Bachem, from Port Washington, N. Y., who enters Amherst College this fall, and Cortland Ames, from Larchmont, N. Y.

The Deerfield, Mass., School crew, skippered by Arthur Pounds, also of Larchmont, received a silver shield for second place in the trials. Deerfield crewmen were James Starkweather, of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Bourne Upham, of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

The remaining boats in the final races finished in close order. Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., and Kent School of Kent, Conn., tied for third, followed by St. Andrew's School of Middletown, Del., in fourth place, Belmont Hill School of Belmont, Mass., fifth, and Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., last.

Loomis scored a fourth and second in the two four-mile windward-leeward races yesterday. Yesterday's first race was slated to be the third and final heat, but a resail of Wednesday's second cup race was also held. Committee members decided that the interruption caused in Wednesday's race when boats broke their course to aid the Belmont Hill knockabout when it capsized warranted another trial.

Deerfield took first in yesterday's opening race to gain a point edge over Loomis, but the latter came back in the resail with a second place to pass Deerfield by a point again. Deerfield and Loomis each took one first in the finals, but Loomis's second and fourth in the other races nosed out Deerfield's third and fourth.

St. Andrew's crew upset expectations by winning yesterday's last heat.

Golf on High

EVERGREEN, Colo., June 28 (AP)—Not the biggest or the oldest or the most famous, the Troutdale open golf tournament starting here today is by all odds the highest in this birdie-batty nation.

The first tee, close beside the murmuring trout waters of Bear Creek, is 7,500 feet above sea level. Before holing out on No. 18, you hike a good deal higher than that across neighboring mountain ridges.

In the bargain, you shoot around or over granite cliffs, and sight your drives through fairways framed by tall pines.

A thousand dollars will be distributed to pros when the 72-hole medal play event ends Sunday.

In the Dugout

By Rumili

The George Sisler System

Being of the opinion that the present method of compiling baseball batting averages is not sound, George Sisler has worked out a new system and introduces it to the public today in the latest issue of Collier's. The former star first baseman contends that his plan would give each player full credit for his offensive accomplishments. Although this mathematical innovation may be viewed with nothing more than passing interest in the major leagues, the fact that it was created by one of the greatest hitters of all time should carry some weight.

George Sisler made countless friends when he was playing baseball. He made them on the field, in the dugout, in the press box and in the grandstand and bleachers. As a player and gentleman, he was one of the finest characters the game has ever had. As a first baseman, he was perfection. Twice he won the American League batting crown, with averages of .407 and .420, and his lifetime mark for 16 years was .340.

Refers to Series

Sisler, in citing flaws in the accepted system of compiling averages, refers back to the last World Series. He points out that as a team, the Yankees batted a mere .206—only a shade better than Cincinnati's .203. This would seem to indicate a close offensive resemblance between the two outfits. But those who sat through New York's four straight triumphs know better. George also asks why a player who hits three home runs and drives in nine mates during a game, should get a .750 average in the record books, when another man gets credit for 1,000 because he manages to beat out four infield singles in four tries?

In the new Collier's Sisler writes: "The start of a scoring system of this kind must be from the highest standard. Under my system a home run with the bases filled is perfection. Since this is a perfect performance, all other offensive actions by a batter are relative to this.

Getting to First

"This system of rating is based on the fact that getting to first base is the most important thing of all. If the hitter doesn't get on, there is no chance for a rally and no chance to score a run. The old adage still holds: you can't steal first base. After long investigation I have found that the following ratings are most equitable:

"I have rated first base two points; first to second one half point; second to third one point; third to home 1½ points. This may sound complicated, but it really is very simple. A batter hitting a home run with the bases loaded would score 12 points, made up as follows: he gets compensation for the bases he makes, five points; he scores a man from third, 1½ points; he scores a man from second, 2½ points; he scores a man from first (½ plus 1 plus 1½), three points. Total, 12 points.

Extra Points

"The base runner gets extra points when he achieves an extra base through his own efforts. If a runner on first goes to third on a single, he is given credit for one extra point. His advance to second would be caused by the hit, but his progress to third would be his own achievement.

"Likewise, a batter who sacrifices with runners on first and seconds gets one half point credit for advancing one man to second and one point for advancing one man to third, or 1½ points. A batter who hits a long fly and scores a runner from third, or advances a runner to another base, gets credit for each advance, although he gets no credit for his own hitting since he did not reach first.

Compiling Average

"Should a batter receive a walk with the bases filled, he would get five points—two for his own advance to first base and the others for the advance of each base runner. If hit by the pitcher, the batter would get the same.

"That brings us to percentages. If a batter is up four times in a game and has made as a hitter and base runner three points his first time, four his second, five his third and none his fourth, he would have accumulated 12 points. Now, if he had a home run with the bases filled each time, his total points would have been 48. Therefore, the total number of points he could have achieved by a perfect performance, divided into the number of points he actually made, would give his offensive rating or efficiency average."

Maryland Again Champion

University of Maryland lacrosse team has been awarded the Wingate Trophy, symbolic of national championship, for the second successive year, it was announced today by the executive committee of the U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

Maryland was undefeated in collegiate competition over the course of the season, their only loss coming at the hands of the champion Mount Washington Club of Baltimore, in the season's opener. The all-round strength of the team, coached by Jack Faber, was revealed in the selection of seven Maryland players for the all-star Southern squad.

Johns Hopkins, runner-up in the South, lost to Maryland by a single goal, for their only defeat of the season. Besides Johns Hopkins, Maryland defeated Dartmouth, Harvard, Loyola, Army, Rutgers, Penn. State, Princeton and Navy.

In the North, Princeton, Army and Hobart were the outstanding teams. Hobart, as in 1938, was the only undefeated team of the year, but met none of the other leaders. Princeton defeated Army, who in turn beat Navy soundly in the annual service classic. Princeton was beaten only by Maryland and Johns Hopkins.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 27

International League

Newark 8-4, Buffalo 4-2 (second game 10 innings).
Rochester 4, Syracuse 2 (12 innings).
Montreal 8, Baltimore 1.
Toronto 10, Jersey City 7.

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Paul, rain.
(Only game scheduled.)

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 4, Portland 1.
Oakland 5, Hollywood 4.
San Diego 5, Seattle 2.
Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 3.

Texas League

Beaumont 3, Dallas 2.
Tulsa 6, Shreveport 4.
San Antonio 9, Oklahoma City 7.
Houston 6, Fort Worth 5 (14 innings).

Southern Association

New Orleans 8, Atlanta 5 (10 innings).
Birmingham 9, Chattanooga 6.
Knoxville 9, Little Rock 3.
Nashville 13, Memphis 6.

Eastern League

Elmira 3, Binghamton 1.
Albany 10, Williamsport 2.
Wilkes-Barre 1-0, Springfield 6-9.
Hartford 2, Scranton 1 (second game called fifth, rain).

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	40	24	.625	0
Detroit	36	24	.600	2
Boston	34	24	.586	3
New York	29	31	.483	9
St. Louis	30	35	.462	10½
Chicago	27	32	.458	10½
Philadelphia	23	35	.397	14
Washington	25	39	.391	15

Results June 27

Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.
Only game scheduled.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	38	20	.655	0
Brooklyn	35	20	.636	1½
New York	33	21	.625	2
Chicago	33	30	.524	7½
Pittsburgh	23	32	.418	13½
St. Louis	22	33	.400	14½
Boston	19	32	.373	15½
Philadelphia	20	37	.351	17½

Results June 27

Brooklyn 5, Chicago 4.
New York 7, Philadelphia 6.
Only games scheduled.

Mandley Wins Golf

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 28 (AP)—Holly Mandley of Avon, the New England champion, won the Connecticut amateur golf championship yesterday defeating Bobby Patrick, 16-year-old Norwich star, 9 and 8 in the 36-hole final over the Shuttle Meadow Club course.

Marble-Arnold Team Wins

CINCINNATI, June 28 (AP)—Alice Marble, U. S. tennis queen, and Mary Arnold teamed up to win the National clay courts women's doubles championship, 6—3, 6—4, from Helen Bernard of New York and Gracyn Wheeler of Los Angeles in a play-off late yesterday.

The powerful overhead smashes which have led Miss Marble to the semifinals of the Tri-State tournament here provided the necessary punch for victory in the doubles, rained out last week in Chicago.

Earlier Miss Marble defeated her doubles partner and fellow townswoman from Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—1, in singles matches.

Miss Bernard trimmed Monica Nolan of Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—4, and Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., advanced with a 6—1, 6—1 decision over Ann Davis of Columbus, Ohio.

Ronald Lubin of Los Angeles trimmed Alex Guerry of Chicago, 6—2, 6—1; Arthur Marx of Los Angeles upset Johnny Doeg, a former Californian, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3, and Gardner Larned of Chicago downed Barney Welsh of Rockville, Md., 8—6, 7—5.

Doeg had been seeded No. 2 position. Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla., bested Charles Hare of England, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, in a surprise victory.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Games of June 27

Hal Schumacher, Giants—Shut out Phillies on three hits.

Charley Gehringer and Hank Greenberg, Tigers—Hit homers for Detroit's runs in 2-1 victory over Browns.

Pete Coscarart, Dodgers—His two-run double was most important single blow as Brooklyn nosed out Cubs 5-4.

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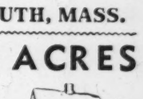

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Little People on Strings

"CAN WE HAVE two sunsets this evening, please?"

The question was fired into the room, without warning, by the youngest member of the family, whose bodiless head, thrust round the door curtain, gave her the momentary and utterly misleading semblance of a cherub from an Old Master's canvas. It had an effect almost startling upon our newest visitor, a short, middle-aged, London business man, to whom Silent Bay was a still unexplored corner of his native land.

He sat up suddenly in the chair where he had been lounging, to indulge in one of those long talks about world conditions which have become so common of late between both friends and strangers. He glanced, frowningly, through the rain-drenched window at an expanse of gray sea and cloudy sky. Then he stared at the child, with eyes expanding beneath uplifted brows.

"Yes, if you like," I agreed casually.

The visitor's eyebrows rose higher, when he heard the second request: "And may we have a snowstorm as well?"

I nodded. The cherub head vanished as quickly as if there had been wings attached to it in the traditional style of ancient art.

* * *

"Two sunsets?" There was suspicion as well as puzzlement in his tone. "Two sunsets! And a snowstorm? On the same wet evening! What's the joke? I suppose there is a joke somewhere, judging by the way you are grinning."

"Do you remember," I asked, "how you laughed at me, in the old days, for wasting my time in an art school while you were busy beginning to make your fortune?"

"Now that you remind me, I do. And I remember your confessing that you'd never be able to make any money out of art. But what's that to do with your sunset and snowstorm mystery?"

"Money isn't everything. You'd better come upstairs."

* * *

On the way up, I explained that one of the advantages of life in a place beyond the normal reach of railways, of cinemas, and of mobile repertory theater companies, is that it provides you with opportunities and excuses not only for doing your own work but also for making your own fun. "If you have not forgotten everything art masters once tried so desperately hard to teach." I said, "and if your idea of fun happens to run on dramatic lines, the possibilities opened up by transforming all the plywood and cardboard and paper and string in the lumber room into a puppet theater where you and your children can produce your own plays are pretty well limitless."

"Did you say a *puppet* theater?" The visitor was puffing slightly as we approached the top stair, but his interest was evidently quickened. Stopping to recover enough breath to sustain a chuckle, he added: "It's funny to have you bringing me up here to see puppets after thinking of the dictators who want to make puppets of everybody. I had a toy theater myself when I was a boy, but I never tried puppets. Difficult to manipulate, aren't they?"

"Not if you have made them yourself and remember their limitations—and your own. But you'll see in a minute. Here we are."

* * *

In the attic theater, a rehearsal was in full swing and, mainly because of rivalry behind the scenes between the three assistant stage managers, whose competitive intentions accounted for that curious demand for an extra sunset and snow, two of my most precious puppets—patiently fashioned with more or less lifelike heads of wood and putty and dressed by hands more agile than mine in fragments from a rag-bag wardrobe—were in full swing as well. Limp, lifeless, and helpless, they circled in mid-air above my plywood stage; while spot-lights and flood-lights, always a source of joy to those assistant stage managers, exposed their undignified plight to the public gaze.

The touch of a master hand, if not of a master mind, was an evident urgent need. I dropped the safety curtain. I scattered the assistant stage managers to their appropriate posts, one instructed to work wonders with furniture, trees, and my hand-painted transparencies of sea and sky, one armed with an ample supply of flaky snow; and the other charged with the delicate manipulation of the tinted torch on which depends, at my command, the rising and sinking of the sun.

With them in their places, and the visitor in the best seat among the upturned boxes that furnish the auditorium, nothing remained but for me, perched on a stool behind the table on which the stage is set, to give my puppets life. A fascinating occupation—to supply children with an idle evening's entertainment, ruling a mimic world, peopled by marionettes depending on those carefully measured threads, attached to heads and hands and knees and flexible backbones, for all their poise and personality.

* * *

The curtain rose and fell. The drama played itself out on familiar lines, familiar to all but the visitor from London, because my young assistants always enjoy most the dialogue they know best. We had all our old jokes. We had all our favorite effects. We had the snow for the heroine lost in the wood. We had a sunset to send her to sleep, though I converted the second one into a sunrise by the exercise of autocratic power, to wake her again.

Finally we had a full measure of applause, augmented by the visitor, whose enthusiasm betrayed an inclination toward envy, when he said: "It looks fairly easy to work those things, after all. I'd rather like to have a try myself."

"Do let him! Do let him!" The junior members of the audience clamored for a new thrill. They were not disappointed.

The visitor was shown all the tricks. He was told how a twist of the fingers or a turn of the thumb, or a mere inclination of the frame to which each puppet's strings are fastened, can make a courtier bow, a dancer leap, a lover languish, or a cow cavort. We could do all that for him. We could not add an inch to his stature. We could not lengthen his reach.

* * *

Consequently, his puppet play was not an artistic success, but only a social triumph. He brought the house down, for the audience rocked with mirth to see the marionettes he was too short to handle, walking on nothing and winding themselves around their own necks.

"Not as easy as I thought," he muttered, when we had finished disentangling him and I could see how many broken threads would have to be replaced before the puppets walked again. "One needs to be a big fellow, like you, to make puppets behave like men and avoid tying them in knots."

And when, with the puppets at rest on their pegs, the stage staff, scene shifters, and most of the audience at rest in their beds, we picked up the loose threads of our discussion on dictators, he said, rather solemnly: "Perhaps even dictators need to be much bigger than they are to succeed in making men behave like puppets—and avoid the final mistake of tying *themselves* in knots.

HENRY W. ARCHER

Moscow Was the Heart Of Russia

RUSSIA'S HEART is still Moscow, with the Kremlin the Muscovite Acropolis. There stand great palaces with courtyards and gardens, surrounded by miserable huts and wooden shacks; the streets are winding and uneven; the paving appalling. Moscow contains four hundred and fifty churches and chapels which are nearly all surmounted by five gilt cupolas. From the Spatzenberg, a neighbouring hillock, I used to enjoy the wonderful view of these cupolas in the rays of the setting sun. The seal is set on the royal city, however, by the Kremlin, a fortress in the very centre of the town, to which entry is obtained through several enormous gates, the work of Lombardy architects and a Scotchman. Owing to a lack of stone, everything is built of red brick. In the Kremlin itself are three Cathedrals—among them the Coronation Church—of very moderate dimensions and built entirely in the Byzantine style. In the interior are silver reliquaries, richly chased and very valuable. The various ikons were covered with precious stones, diamonds, etc., which the Soviet has no doubt removed long since. The Church of Ivan the Terrible gives quite an Asiatic and barbaric impression, with its innumerable gaily coloured cupolas of all sizes and shapes, ranging from the onion to the artichoke and from the pineapple to the lemon . . Moscow is Asiatic, Oriental, utterly non-European—and therein lies its peculiar charm.—From "Memoirs of a Diplomat," by CONSTANTIN DUMBA, former Ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the United States. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Diarists—All

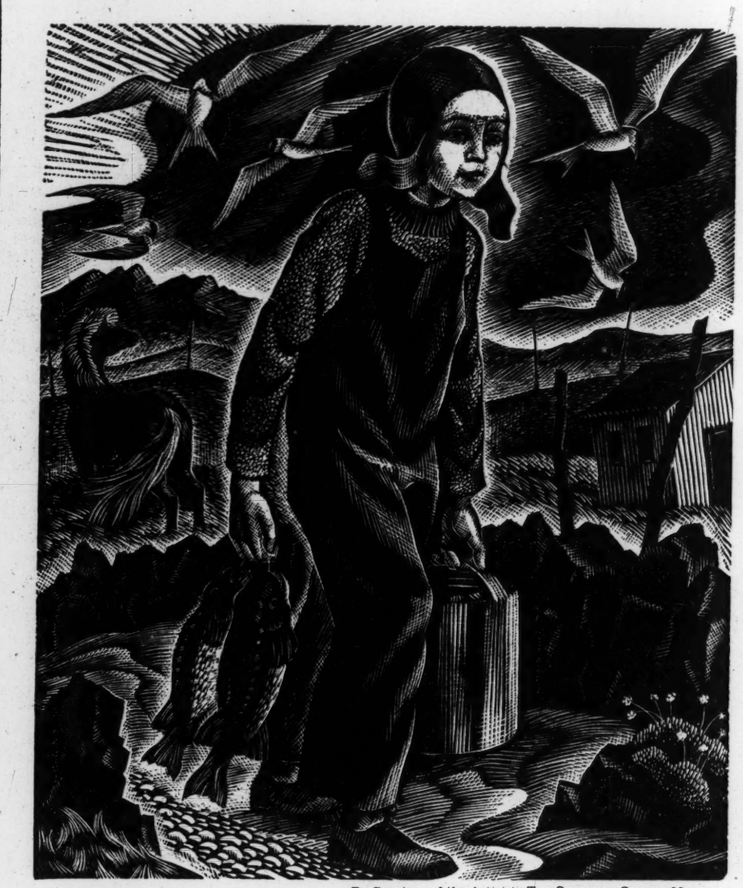
ALL THE CONCORD intellectuals kept diaries. Emerson's runs to ten volumes, and has not yet been published in its entirety. Alcott wrote millions of words and spent his old age in reading them over. Hawthorne set down his ideas for stories in the midst of careful narrative and character description. Ellery Channing began a nature journal, but his erratic mind flew off into literature, which was the only climate in which he breathed freely.

In this journalizing habit, the philosophers were no more singular than in the wearing of black clothes for formal occasions. Among the intellectually ambitious in New England, who were numbered certainly in the thousands, keeping a journal was a standard means of self-improvement. Professor Channing asked the young Thoreau to write an essay on the topic "Of Keeping a private Journal, or Record of our Thoughts, Feelings, Studies and daily Experience,—containing abstracts of Books, and the Opinions we formed of them on first reading them." Thoreau knew what Channing expected him to say. While keeping our scattered thoughts might be of little importance, to learn how to express them was essential. One should settle "accounts with his mind" every day. And that is what Emerson and Alcott and soon Thoreau would be doing as regularly as the storekeeper on the Mill Dam set down his sales and purchases.

Self-improvement through knowledge in general and self-knowledge in particular was the young Thoreau's first idea of a journal. Pepys, who kept a journal because he wanted to, might have answered that the way to settle accounts with your mind was to write down everything you thought and did, particularly the items decidedly not intended to improve your morals. But this was not the New England conception at all. These diarists, even the philosophers, were less concerned with the motive power than with the baggage carried. There was a naïve idea, which the young Thoreau swallowed whole and never got rid of, that the more freightage of quotations and abstracts from good books, and the more comment on what people ought to think, the more self-improvement. Self-expression for all of them, even Emerson, was the adequate expression of what they thought they ought to think. Hence these journals are frequently essays, but only occasionally human documents.

Emerson and Thoreau are both, on numerous occasions, personal in their journals, but too often personal only as saints are personal who record in their lives the worldly events which led them toward salvation. Emerson's Journal is full of ideas with the dew of intuition upon them, and of observations upon men and events which illustrate those ideas. He is most Emerson when lifting the personal toward universal truth.

We can only guess what the original of the early Journal, which Thoreau began in October of 1837, may have been like. The two little note books now in the Morgan library, which date from his first two years out of college, contain only what time had not already gleaned, as he says himself on the title-page, by which he seems to mean that he copied for preservation only what seemed worth while. These neatly written pages with items carefully spaced are copies of what in his original Journal seemed to him not temporal or trivial in value, but part of his record of self-improvement.—From "Thoreau," by HENRY SEIDEL CANBY. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"YOUNG ICELANDER": *A Wood Engraving by Nora S. Unwin*

"YOUNG ICELANDER," by Nora S. Unwin, is a good example of this artist's particular style of wood engraving. As such, it has been chosen to hang this year in the Royal Academy in London. Miss Unwin knows Iceland well, having spent considerable time there, and she has a keen admiration for its sturdy people whose surface quietness is only a mask for the depth and constancy of their thinking.

This bare land, with its wind-swept spaces, offers an exciting challenge to the artist, and in the small area of a wood engraving Miss Unwin has brought together much of the life and grace and solidity that is Iceland: the boy coming up from the shore with his catch of fish, the pony tossing its head in a near-by field, the arctic terns soaring in the clear light, and the little house with its turf roof. The rim of mountains in the background is typical of the craggy nature of this far northern island, as are the sagging clouds and the frequent rocks interspersed with wild flowers.

The skilled touch of the craftsman is evident in "Young Icelander" as well as the knowing touch of the interpreter, for Miss Unwin would share with others her love of this little-known land and her understanding of its people.

The Fleet Goes Out

The fleet is ready; in the quiet reeds
It has been anchored now for three long weeks.
A shallow pool is all a duckling needs,
And mother wings are all a duckling seeks.
But now the flagship leads the squadron forth
From its lagoon. Beyond the awesome bridge
The rushing river bisects south and north,
Flaunting its danger and its privilege.

So wide the waters, and so small the craft!
Each solemn little bill is held in line.
Each little paddle bravely kicks abaft,
And in the apexed wake the ripples shine.
The fleet is ready! Let the world stand still,
And June lean gently from the blooming hill.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Infinite Resources

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY PEOPLE HAVE long held to the belief that their resources depend entirely upon material conditions, upon their early training, opportunity, or environment. Some feel that their business, or profession, or invested capital, forms the only means upon which they can rely for meeting their human needs. Whilst some may be satisfied with their present opportunities for progress, there are many who long to enlarge them, who greatly desire to express more intelligence, wisdom, and dominion over the false belief of material limitation.

Here Christian Science is able to give practical proof of spiritual man's boundless capacities and never-ceasing ability to express every quality of omnipotent, ever-present Mind. Since there are no limits to God's all-power, there are no limits to man, as His image and likeness.

With wondrous assurances of our natural ability to express the infinite resources of God, divine Mind, Christian Science dispels the illusion that each individual's capabilities are limited, and therefore confined to but a narrow sphere of activity. Intelligence, wisdom, foresight, and opportunity do not depend upon anything material, whether it be heredity, education, or environment. They are spiritual, and the realization of them depends upon the individual's understanding of God as the divine Father-Mother, and of man's inseparable oneness with the divine source of all good.

The mist of unbelief or ignorance may hide from us our God-given ability to reflect omnipotent Mind; or, leaning on a false belief that we can accomplish something apart from God, we may encounter difficulty and failure; but, turning to Him, we can at once, here and now, find those infinite resources of good which are never exhausted, and which never fluctuate. We have only to shut out the erroneous belief in a selfhood apart from God, good, and to dwell with confidence and certainty upon the reality of man's spiritual, eternal nature as the child of God, in order to draw upon them.

Let us take as an example David, the youngest of the sons of Jesse, who spent his time keeping his father's sheep, and who, as it was revealed by God to the prophet Samuel, was to be the future king over Israel. Evidently it was not because of David's learning, but because of his natural expression of Godlike qualities, such as moral courage, receptivity to good, and trust in God, that he was to be led to undertake a great work. Yet those true qualities of thought must have had outward expression even then, for we are told that David was "of a beautiful countenance;" and from the moment that "the Spirit of the Lord came upon David" (I Samuel 16:12, 13), great opportunities awaited him.

Each one who consecrates his thoughts and actions to the service of God and man finds his capacities for good wondrously enlarged. On page 60 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul." As material desires and selfish aims are seen to be no part of man's true being, and are replaced by true motives and aims, this great fact is realized. Opportunities before undreamed of are opened to us, when the ability to carry them out successfully is understood to be derived from God alone.

There is no depressing sense of limitation for him who understands and realizes that good is showered upon each one in equal measure by a loving Father. The spiritual education essential for expressing unlimited intelligence is found through the understanding of God and the constant application of that understanding. Must not the Apostle Paul have realized this when he declared (Philippians 4:13), "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me"? Obviously his true understanding of God, the only Mind, must have enabled him to preach and heal, and carry out his great work.

Christian Science shows us clearly that we must depend upon God for the supply of our every need, including intelligence, wisdom, and loving-kindness in all our affairs. When utilized, these and other spiritual qualities form our supply, proving the indisputable truth of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

Faithfully following this wise and loving admonition, we need never fear that our supply of good will be exhausted. The source of all good is God, and as we turn to Him for guidance in our every thought and action, we shall realize the ever-present fact of inexhaustible supply.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

England

I am remembering
The bluebells in a wood
Where as a child I stood
Knee-deep in bluebells. Spring
Meant bluebells and blue sky
And the cuckoo's cry
Echoing, echoing!

ELSIE BINNS

Bezgalīgi līdzekļi

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakuslejā angļu teksts)

DAUDZI CILVĒKI ilgi turējušies pie ticējuma, ka viņu līdzekļi pilnīgi atkarajas no materialiem apstākļiem, no viņu iepriekšējās sagatavošanās no izdevības vai apkārtnes. Dažiem šķiet, ka viņu uzņēmums, arods vai ieguldītais kapitals sastāda vienīgos līdzekļus, uz kuŗiem tie var paļauties savu cilvēcisko vajadzību apmierināšanā. Kamēr vieni, varbūt, ir apmierināti ar savām tagadējām progresa izdevībām, ir vēl daudzi citi, kas ilgojas tās paplašināt, kas ļoti vēlas izpaust vairāk inteligences, gudrības un valdību pār aplamo ticējumu materialiem aprobežojumiem.

Šeit Kristīgā Zinātne spēj dot praktisku pierādījumu par garīgā cilvēka neaprobežotām gara dāvanām un nekad nebeidzošo spēju izpaust katru visspēcīgā, visklātesošā Prāta īpašību. Tāpat kā nav robežu Dieva visvarenībai, nav ierobežojumu arī cilvēkam kā Viņa attēlam un līdzībai.

Ar brīnišķīgi drošiem pierādījumiem par mūsu dabīgām spējām izpaust bezgalīgos Dieva, dievišķīgā Prāta, līdzekļus, Kristīgā Zinātne izklīdina iluziju, ka atsevišķa cilvēka spējas ir aprobežotas un tādēļ porobežotas uz kaut kādu vienu šauru darbības lauku. Inteligence, gudrība, paredzēšana un izdevība nav atkarīgas no kaut kā materiala, vai nu tas būtu iedzimtība, audzināšana vai apkārtne. Tās ir garīgas, un to īsteņošana atkarīga no cilvēka saprašanas par Dievu kā dievišķīgo Tēvu-Māti un no cilvēka neškiramās vienības ar visa laba dievišķīgo avotu.

Neticības vai nezināšanas migla var noslēpt mums mūsu Dievadoto spēju atspoguļot visvareno Prātu; vai arī, atbalstīdamies uz aplamo ticējumu, ka varam kaut ko izdarīt savrup no Dieva, mēs varam sadurties ar grūtībām un neveiksmi, bet ja griežamies pie Viņa, mēs tūlīt, šeit un tagad, varam atrast tos bezgalīgos labā līdzekļus, kas nekad neizsīkst un nav padoti svērstībām. Lai tos izmantotu, mums tikai jāizslēdz maldīgais ticējums patībai šķirtai no Dieva, labā, un ar uzticību un noteiktību jāpastāv uz to, ka cilvēka garīgā, mūžīgā daba, kā Dieva bērns, ir īsta.

Ņemsim kā piemēru Dāvidu, jaunāko no Izajus dēliem, kas savu laiku pavadīja, ganot sava tēva avis, un kam, kā Dievs to atklājis pravietim Zamuelim, bija jākļūst par nākošo Izraeļa ķēniņu. Skaidrs, ka Dāvids tika vadīts uzņemties lielu darbu ne tādēļ, ka viņš būtu bijis ļoti mācīts, bet gan tādēļ, ka viņš dabīgi izpauda Dieva īpašības, kā moralisku drosmi, atsaucību labajam un uzticību Dievam. Tomēr šīm domu patiesām īpašībām vajadzēja jau tad būt radušām ārēju izpausmi, jo mums stāstīts, ka Dāvids bija "ar jauku gīmi," un no tā brīža, kad "tā Kunga Gars nāca pār Dāvidu" (I Zam. 16:12, 13), viņu gaidīja lielas izdevības.

Ikviens, kas veltī savas domas un darbus, lai kalpotu Dievam un cilvēkam, atrod, ka viņa iespējas darīt labu apbrīnojami palielinas. Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatas "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) 60. lappusē Mary Baker Eddy raksta: "Dvēselei ir bezgalīgi līdzekļi, ar ko svētīt cilvēci, un laime būtu drīzāk sasniedzama un būtu drošāki paturama, ja to meklētu Dvēselē." Šis lielais fakts ir īsteņots, kad redz, ka materialas tieksmes un savtīgi mērķi nav cilvēka patiesās esamības daļa, un tos atvieto ar patiesiem motīviem un mērķiem. Mums atveras agrāk nesapņotas izdevības, ja ir saprasts, ka spēja tās izvest dzivē ir atvasinama vienīgi no Dieva.

Tam, kas saprot un īsteņo, ka mīlošais Tēvs labo ir izlējis pār visiem vienādā mērā, nav nospiedošās aprobežotības sajūtas. Garīga audzināšana, kas būtiska neaprobežotas inteligences izpausmei, atrodama ar saprašanu par Dievu un ar šīs saprašanas pastāvīgu pielietošanu. Vai apustulis Pāvils nebija to sapratis, kad viņš paskaidroja (Filip. 4:13): "Es spēju visas lietas iekš tā, kas mani dara spēcīgu, proti, iekš Kristus." Skaidrs, ka viņa patiesā saprašana par Dievu, vienīgo Prātu, bija tā, kas darīja viņu spējīgu sludināt un dziedināt, kā arī izvest savu lielo darbu.

Kristīgā Zinātne mums skaidri rāda, ka mums jāpaļaujas uz Dievu ikkatras mūsu vajadzības apmierināšanā, ieskaitot inteligenci, gudrību, mīlošu laipnību visos mūsu pasākumos. Šīs un citas garīgas īpašības, ja liktas lietā, sastāda mūsu apgādību, pierādot grāmatā "Miscellaneous Writings" 307. lappusē Mrs. Eddy's teikto vārdu neapgāžamo patiesību: "Dievs dod tev Savas garīgās idejas, un tās tev dod pretīm ikdienišķu apgādību. Nekad nelūdzi rītdienai; pietiek, ja dievišķīgā Mīlestība ir vienmērklātesoša palīdzība; un ja tu gaidi, nekad nešaubīdamies, tev būs viss vajadzīgais katrā brīdī."

Uzticīgi sekojot šai gudrai un mīlošai pamācībai, mums nekad nav jābaidas, ka mūsu apgāde ar labo būs izsmelta. Visa labā avots ir Dievs, un ja mēs griežamies pie Viņa pēc vadības katrā mūsu domā un darbībā, mēs sapratīsim neizsmeļamās apgādības vienmērklātesošo faktu.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstišku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevnieciba (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

That Is Hallingdal: Wood and Stone

AND THEN COMES Hallingdal, an old farming valley, famous for its peasant art; here at one time the famous Hallingdal roses were painted, and even to the present day one can see with what loving skill the local people constructed their stockade farms out of beams as strong as thunder, their hay-lofts set out broadly on narrow pedestals of timber, their antique churches like towers, resembling wooden pagodas, their carved windows, gables and pillars—all beautiful, thorough, antique work of solid beams and boards; and those who have no appreciation of wood will miss much of the pithy, resiny, and peasant beauty of the world. . . .

Yes, wood and stone, that is Hallingdal. And forests, forests of nothing but masts: such kind of tall trees they are. And hay on very long racks, herds of small brown cows, thick-set ponies with black manes, all meadows, all silky grass, yellow camomile and white meadow-sweet, the blue of the campanulas as in no other place, vermilion geraniums in the wooden windows, that is Hallingdal. . . .

It is strange that perhaps all over the world the peasant habit to carve, paint, and embroider has chiefly developed particularly in mountainous countries. I know, it is partly because in isolated valleys a comparatively larger proportion of things belonging to great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers has been preserved; but that which has been preserved had first to originate. I think it's the wood that does it; put a piece of wood in a boy's hands, and he will begin (for it's a certainty that he's got a pocket knife) to carve notches and clefts until the hilt of a sword, a statue, or a pillar takes shape. Wood can be cut and painted with colours, while stone is only fit for fortifications, or ancient tombstones. Peasant art, from architecture down to the shepherd's pipe and bag-pipes, sticks to wood; and so it sticks to the hills and woods; and therefore in Hallingdal the heart of man rejoices in the same way as it does in the Pyrenees, in the Alps, or in our country, where the mountains grow.—From "Travels in the North," by KAREL ČAPEK. (New York: Macmillan.)

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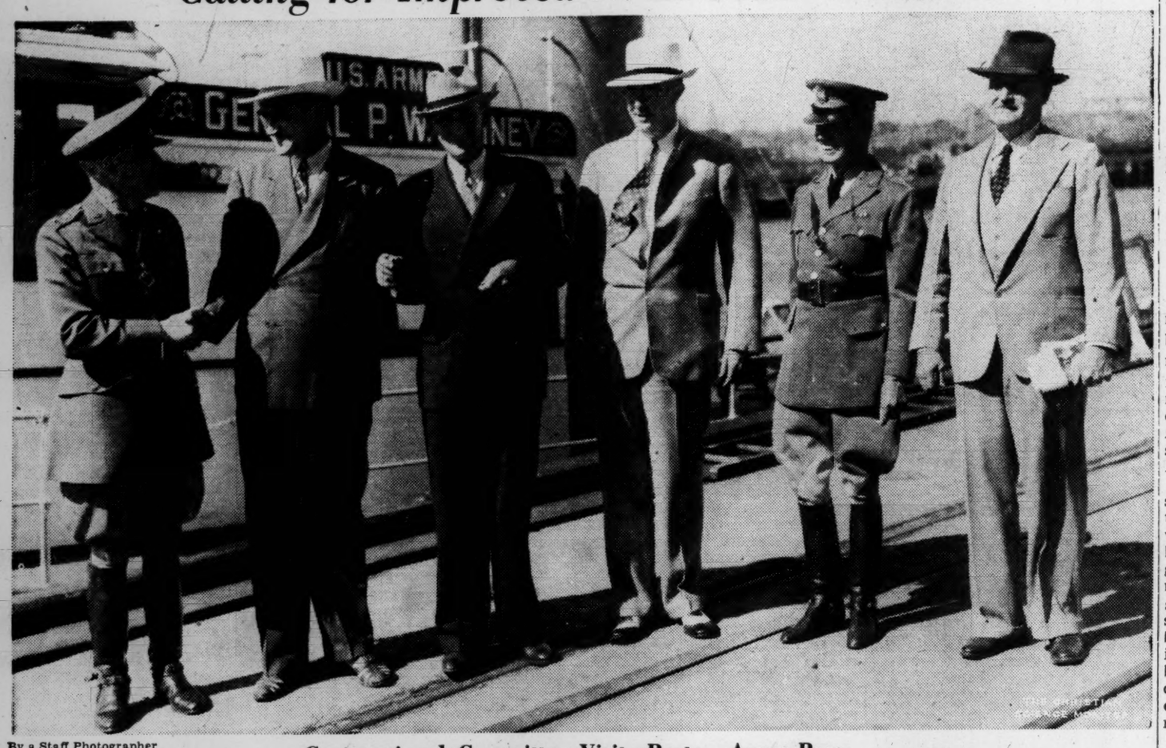
New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1940

Calling for Improved N. E. Coast Defenses



By a Staff Photographer

Congressional Committee Visits Boston Army Base

Left to right: Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area; Representative J. W. Byrns (D), Tennessee; Representative Charles I. Faddis (D), Pennsylvania; Representative J. J. Smith (D), Connecticut; Brig. Gen. Charles Scott, tactical expert on the Commander's staff, and Col. Rodney Smith, in charge of Boston's coast artillery.

M.D.C. Denies 'Military Link In Road Plans

Reports circulated in South Shore communities that Old Colony Parkway is being rebuilt and widened to provide a landing strip for military aircraft was flatly denied today by officials of the Metropolitan District Commission.

According to the report the broad new highway might be used in wartime by airplanes from the near-by Squantum Naval Air Base for take-offs in formation, or for emergency landings.

Edward F. Barry, Assistant Secretary of the M. D. C., which is sponsoring a $125,000 project to rebuild the parkway between Columbia Circle and Freeport Street, declared neither State nor Federal authorities had ever suggested any military considerations to the M. D. C. in connection with the parkway.

The rebuilt highway will have two 32-foot roadways with a planted strip 15 or 20 feet wide down the middle. This strip will be several inches higher than the road surface and according to tentative plans will be beautified with shrubs and perhaps with trees, Mr. Barry said.

"The problem of accommodating traffic on this South shore artery has been the governing factor in the reconstruction project," Mr. Barry continued.

Narrow Gauge Ferryboats Sold

Last relics of the Narrow Gauge —ferries, coaches, rails, wires— have gone.

The hammer of the auctioneer placed a final period yesterday at the end of the story of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, which closed down last January.

"Ashburnham" and the "Brewster," long familiar to throngs of waiting commuters at Rowes Wharf, went to William S. Nolan, Boston ship broker, for $1,500, their modest, but honored, saga of the sea at an end. They will be broken up for metal and other fittings, according to the report.

Rails that clickety-clacked for 65 years to the speeding wheels of the narrow gauge coaches will be torn up, the coaches themselves to ascend in smoke, as they are burned, five each day, at Orient Heights.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and moderately warm this afternoon; increasing cloudiness with showers tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight near 60 degrees; cooler Saturday night; Sunday generally fair and cooler; moderate south and southwest winds, shifting to westerly Saturday afternoon.

Maine: Showers late tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler on the coast tonight; Sunday fair and cooler.

Other New England States: Showers tonight and Saturday, cooler Saturday night; Sunday generally fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds shifting to west Saturday afternoon; cloudy with showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	76	New Orleans	78	91
Chicago	70	79	New York	68	78
Denver	61	94	Norfolk	76	82
Helena	45	75	Philadelphia	68	83
Kansas City	72	92	St. Louis	67	90
Los Angeles	59	80	San Francisco	56	65
Miami	82	91	Washington	75	75
Minneapolis	60	76			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., June 28.
B—Maximum, June 27.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:38 p. m., height, 8.6 feet. Saturday, 7:00 a. m.; height, 8.0 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

N. E. Coastal Defenses Held 'Grossly Inadequate'

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's coastal defenses, found "grossly inadequate" today by the first Congressional inspection since greater preparedness has become nationally popular, now find their improvement stymied not by one-time public apathy but by technical problems to implement the largest national defense program ever approved by Congress in peacetime.

This is the consensus of the three members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who are making a hurry-up inspection by airplane, harbor launches, and motor cars, during the current recess of Congress. The Representatives are: J. J. Smith, D., Conn.; Charles I. Faddis, D., Penna., and Joseph W. Byrns, D., Tenn.

Representative Smith pointed out that "the big problem now is to design and install the huge anti-aircraft batteries, as well as to carry out the improvements in aircraft and mechanization in all branches of the Army, as demanded by recent developments abroad."

Representative Byrns committed himself to urge the entire House Committee to expedite adequate defense of New England "because it constitutes the most important manufacturing area of the United States, and therefore of primary concern to supplies for national defense."

Representative Faddis, ranking member of the party, declared that "the manning of many of the New England defenses must depend mainly on National Guard and civilian groups—civilian components of national defense constitute the only way really to maintain an army in conformity with the traditions and desires of our people," he maintained, urging continued support from the public.

The party flew in an Army transport yesterday to Portland, Maine, and returned here via Portsmouth, N. H., inspecting Fort Constitution, Fort Williams, and Fort Ruckman, en route by motor car. After inspecting Boston Harbor defenses, the trio was scheduled to leave by air for New London, Conn., to continue inspection of defenses prior to returning to Washington by Sunday.

In the midst of their trip today, the Representatives declared that some of the defenses are "useless," some are "outdated," and all must be modernized beyond that which is possible with the $40,000,000 earmarked in the national program to bring to combat strength "the most important military area in the country."

Representative Byrns, son of the former Speaker of the House, reported that Fort Ruckman, in Boston harbor, was "guarded by one man and one 1903 model gun that hadn't been fired since it was installed because it would break all the windows in the district.

"At Portland," he continued, "conditions were almost as bad. The four forts there have enough personnel—it's the only place I saw on the Atlantic Coast with enough men—but two or three 16-inch batteries are needed."

Compton Hits At U. S. Policy On Old Metals

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, threw light today on statements in which he had condemned as "shortsighted" the American policy under which thousands of tons of much needed metals for national defense have been turned down as "not wanted" in this country during the last several years.

Reached by telephone at Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., where he is attending meetings of the New England Council, the M. I. T. executive said that in Washington they know what he means by the failure of the Government to get much-needed metals which were formerly "going begging," but which are now "distressingly lacking" in the world markets.

First indications of the short-sightedness of Washington officials in leaving tons of "strategic metals" on foreign docks, which the United States could have obtained a short time ago at bargain prices and in great quantities, was given by Dr. Compton in an address before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers last night in Swampscott. His amplification of that address today included the statement that there were men in Washington "who could tell the whole story."

He specifically stated that the metals in question were not in the laboratory stage and had nothing to do with research. It was a plain and simple failure, he said, to obtain metals now vital to national defense, some of which the Army officials have recently listed as aluminum, chromium, nickle, tin, tungsten, silk, rubber, and mercury.

Metals of the type known as "strategic" metals, or those upon which war is dependent, are now woefully lacking in this country, Dr. Compton said. Development of substitutes would greatly increase the costs, he added.

Now that the procurement policy which the government turned down, despite the advice of experts, has fallen through, he said, the government has announced the appropriation of the fabulous sum of $50,000,000 to buy "what no longer exists in the markets."

Powerful New 'Eye' Described To Radio Men

Electron microscope is so strong it makes a razor blade edge look like chain of mountains

How the electronic art has augmented the eyes of researchers far beyond the power of optical microscopes was explained today in a description of the "electron microscope" developed by engineers of the Radio Corporation of America, before the second day's sessions of the Institute of Radio Engineers at the Hotel Statler.

Dr. Ladislaus Marton, microscopist, who developed the electron microscope under the supervision of Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin of television fame, told the engineers that the R. C. A. electron microscope "sees" objects too small to be seen by optical microscopes by means of an electron beam of the same type employed in X-ray or television tubes. The beam is focussed by means of coils which perform the same task electrically as do glass lens in a microscope, Dr. Marton said.

Carbon lampblack grains and bacteriological specimens, too small to be seen in detail even by the most powerful optical microscopes, have been enlarged as much as 100,000 times by a combination of microscopy and photographic enlargement so that their shapes can be more readily discerned, Dr. Marton told the engineers. An ordinary lens microscope cannot enlarge more than 1,500 diameters, or, by using ultra-violet light, more than 2,500 diameters, Dr. Marton explained.

A picture of that beautifully sharp razor blade with which the average male blithely begins his shave in the morning gave the engineers a slight shudder as Dr. Marton disclosed a microphotograph of a brand new razor blade which had a contour closely resembling a chain of mountains.

Last night Prof. W. L. Barrow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gave the engineers and their ladies a most fascinating and amusing demonstration of the properties of microwaves, those extremely high vibrations of radio energy in which the radio art is making its major researches.

"Putting on an act" in which his audience was "with" him all the way, Professor Barrow sent his invisible microwave charges through horns and tubes, relayed them around the Tech audience by reflective devices, and laid them in paths through the air which are as well defined as a railroad track.

R.O.T.C. Unit Sought By Worcester 'Tech' As Defense Move

WORCESTER, Mass., June 28 (AP)—Worcester Polytechnic Institute today took the lead among New England colleges in backing up the Government's plans for selective service by asking the War Department for establishment of a unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the college.

Yesterday the college completed training 25 pilots under the Civil Aeronautics Authority and has a second group of 45 in ground school ready to start flight training July 1.

Jury Indicts 90 On Betting Charge

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28 (AP)—Ninety defendants were indicted on bookmaking charges, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt was censured for his participation in wire-tapping, and municipal officials were charged with blocking an investigation of municipal finances by a grand jury which reported today.

The jury issued 12 open and 23 secret indictments in connection with its investigation of bookie activities.

Just a Pair of Boston 'Evacuees'

Off for Morgan Memorial Camp at South Athol

They are little Carlo Leone, aged 4, and Cynthia Filco, aged 3, who are among the 280 youngsters to spend the summer in the country.

Week-End Weather Outlook Is Cheering

With the exception of a few showers tomorrow, the week end looks like a good one for Bostonians who are planning trips.

The Weather Bureau said that gathering cloudiness this afternoon may lead to a few showers tonight and Saturday, but that Sunday generally will be fair and cooler.

The warmer temperatures of today may drop a bit on the cooler side toward Saturday night, with mild south and southwest winds shifting to westerly by tomorrow afternoon.

Hyland Urged To Withdraw Bridge Exams

Controversy between Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland and Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, over personal requirements of Boston's 14 City-owned drawbridges, took a new turn today when the latter demanded cancellation of a scheduled examination for applicants for eight draw tender positions.

Mr. Hyland expressed the opinion the bridges are over-manned in a letter last Wednesday to the research organization in which he described the latter's recent bulletin on drawbridge personnel as filled with "many inaccurate and misleading statements."

The Research Bureau's letter in reply cited Mr. Hyland's statement that the bridges are over-manned and asked, " . . . would it not be more just treatment of prospective applicants, as well as economy of effort, to cancel the Civil Service examination now being arranged for the post of assistant drawbridge tender in your department?"

Commissioner Hyland stated the examination are scheduled merely for the purpose of setting up a list of eligibles, and that he does not expect to make any appointments now.

Happy Days Lie Ahead For 280 Children

Happy contrast to the exodus of children from the cities of Europe was the caravan of laughing and shouting youngsters that rolled out of Boston this morning headed for the Morgan Memorial's 760-acre Fresh Air Farm and Camps at South Athol.

It was a noisy but joyful cavalcade that pulled away from the Morgan Memorial headquarters at 9 o'clock with 280 under-privileged boys and girls in four trucks and as many busses escorted by City and State motorcycle police, bound for two months in the country.

This is the 34th season at South Athol and the 43d during which the Morgan Memorial has been taking children away from hot tenements and congested city streets to the cool countryside Plenty of good food and rest, combined with a busy program of play and education, sends the little ones back to their homes happy and well.

Children under 12 are given a full two months while older boys and girls have a two-weeks vacation. Sturdy and comfortable housing facilities with individual camp buildings for various age groups provide ideal arrangements for the young campers.

Morgan Memorial is one of the participating agencies in Boston's Community Federation. Because of the many contributions to the Boston Fund and other donations from friends all over New England the summer camp is providing an increasingly large number of needy children with an opportunity to enjoy some of the privileges usually reserved for youngsters in families of the comfortable income group.

G.O.P. Choice Seen as Help To Bay State

Massachusetts' speedy support of Willkie held of importance in political affairs of Nation.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell L. Willkie's Presidential nomination by the Republican convention has projected Massachusetts into a prominent place in the Nation's political sun as a result of the Bay State delegation's quick support of the Willkie candidacy.

At the same time Phillips Ketchum, Boston lawyer who engineered the Massachusetts' Willkie nomination campaign is now in a position to become a new and possibly dominant factor in the coming Massachusetts election activity.

These two observations were gleaned today from a tour of political headquarters, including the Willkie Boston offices where men and women volunteer workers were striving to return to normal activity after last night's peak excitement reached as they—with a great many other Bostonians—listened to radio accounts of convention developments.

Leaders Pleased

Comment of Massachusetts Republican leaders began in the convention hall in Philadelphia with Gov Leverett Saltonstall, who said: "Wendell Willkie will make a great fighting candidate. He'll put the issues squarely."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., said: "We've got a strong candidate and a strong cause, and can face the future with confidence.'

Sinclair Weeks, Republican National Committeeman for Massachusetts: "The most reassuring thing about this whole business is that in a time of crisis the people rise up and demand a leader. We have never seen anything like it before in politics."

Here in the State House in Boston Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill added:

"It's a corking choice. We've got a man with a fighting record in war and peace. The choice serves notice that important internal problems involving the integrity and permanency of free government are not going to be defaulted to foes from within or without."

First to Act

Massachusetts was the first state with a sizable delegation to cast practically all of its votes for Mr. Willkie. Twenty-eight of its 34 votes were turned over to the utility magnate on the third ballot. This action helped considerably to start the swing to Mr. Willkie, Bay State observers asserted.

The Willkie candidacy found ready support among the major Republican leaders of Massachusetts early in the 'spontaneous combustion campaign.'

Governor Saltonstall, Mr. Weeks, Representative Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House, and others worked quietly but efficiently to aid Mr. Willkie, a fact which, it is believed, will aid Massachusetts politically if Mr Willkie is finally elected.

Mr. Ketchum, conducting his first campaign, cannot be ignored by the Republican organization in Massachusetts, State House circles insist. His Willkie organization is needed by the regular machine to put over State candidates just as much as the Willkie organization requires the aid of regular Republican leaders for a successful Bay State fight, it is held.

Just how the election campaign will be conducted is to be determined when the Massachusetts delegation returns to New England. Early next week the Willkie volunteer organization leaders will meet to discuss future plans. Actually, it is understood, no plans were made beyond the nomination stage because the Willkie campaign time was so short

Author Takes Happily to Idea Of $10,000 Won by 'The Family'

Out of the wellspring of her own experiences, a motherly Russian woman—exiled from her own country—wrote a story which won for her the 1940 Atlantic Novel Prize of $10,000.

She is Mrs. Antonina Riasanovsky of Eugene, Oregon, who lives in a modest home with her husband and two young sons, and who, until this week did all of her own housework, including the wash.

But Mrs. Riasanovsky has said goodbye to the washing machine part of that picture. When notified that her first literary effort, "The Family," had won the Atlantic prize, Mrs. Riasanovsky said she talked to her old washing machine.

"Yes, I really did. I said, 'You, sir, I have nothing more to do with you. I shall pack you off to the Smithsonian Institute.'"

The novelist was educated in the University of Petrograd and also attended the Y. M. C. A. College in Harbin, Manchuria, after she was forced, like other White Russians, to flee her country. She taught for 10 years in a Russian school in Harbin and she lived in Poland, Finland, Manchuria, China, Japan, and the borders of Mongolia before coming to the United States.

Her husband was formerly Dean of the Faculty of Law at Harbin and is a member of many scientific societies both here and in Europe. Her two boys go to school in Eugene; the older is a junior at the University of Oregon.

Mrs. Riasanovsky admits to being a little old-fashioned. "I do not drink, or smoke, and I do not dance," she declared on her arrival in Boston yesterday to claim the prize. "I like classic literature and music. I do not follow fashion strictly. I am a great reader, have a passion for it, and fortunately can read in several languages. I like quiet life, in a small town with big libraries, and I hate noise and too much of movement."

The Russian emigré said she had been happiest writing in America and had taken out first citizenship papers immediately on arrival in Oregon in 1938.

Her novel is said to be the story of an exiled White Russian family composed of brave and amusing people set against the background of Tientsin, China, where they fled. The prize-winner was one of the last manuscripts to be received, while four serious contenders for the prize had turned up long before. It will be published by Little, Brown & Co. in September, under her pen name, Nina Fedorova.

Maine Mill Helps Sheep in Comeback

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Maine—Farmers who talk to Charles H. Crawford in this town about the "good, old days" when New England used to be a great sheep-raising country, get only the sharp rejoinder: "What do you mean used to be?"

For 20 years, Mr. Crawford has clung to the conviction that sheep raising is not a lost art in New England, that the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers Association, of which he is manager, would somehow bring this industry back to the local prestige it held before western ranchers got the business.

Well, Mr. Crawford has at least reached his goal partially with the opening of a yarn and knitting mill in his home town. The mill is located in what is known as the "Old Tannery Mill" which was in peak production 100 years ago. Here, the Dexter Knitting Mills, Inc., and the Maine Wool Growers Association will work on a co-operative arrangement, whereby the knitting company occupying the second floor will buy yarn from the Association on the first floor.

From these small beginnings, private enterprise will attempt to prove the desirability of locally produced wools and yarns for national consumption.

Sheep raising in Maine has pushed ahead since the western drought of a few years ago when local farmers bought a large supply of western sheep at low prices. Maine farmers declare that the wool of locally raised sheep is better for knitting than the western product. They are out to prove that contention.

Some of the yarn to be manufactured in Dexter will be for rug making as well as for hand and machine-knitted garments. The Dexter Mills plans to make anklets for boys and girls, skating and skiing stockings, caps, and heavy hose for lumbermen.

Women Workers Win Listing

Boston's new city directory has apparently reduced the margin of error in identifying the City's working women who this year for the first time are fully listed in the 12½-pound book

The ladies have complained in previous years that they were not adequately represented Separate listings with their business addresses as well as home address would assuag their aggrieved feelings, it was hinted. The R. L. Polk Company, publisher of the volume, acquiesced gracefully, and in the new edition, pound-and-a-half weighter than the old, every working person is fully listed.

And for the annual tally of the Sullivans, the Smith, the Browns, O'Briens, Johnsons and the Jones, the totals run in that order from nearly 4,000 for the Sullivans to only 1,200 for the Jones. Nearly 4,000 lawyers, about 2,500 nurses, 1,000 barbers, 680 beauty shops, five horseshoers, three numismatists and one gunsmith are listed.

The directory competes with the United States census, estimates the city's population at 837,273. Those interested will find that receipts from the Boston Postal District in 1939 were more than $16,100,000, the city's area is 47.81 square miles, value of 1939 building permits is in excess of $8,000,000, the public libraries contain two books for every person in Boston, and there are about 700 miles of streets in the city. A large folded street map will assist those who are lost.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Shirley Temple in "The Bluebird." 3:02, 6:40, 9:40. Also Richard Dix in "Marines Fly High." 4:25, 7:58.

Coolidge Corner—
"Lillian Russell," with Alice Faye. 2:40, 6 9:20 Also The Jones Family, "On Their Own," 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fenway—
Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in "Women in War," 2:25, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Queen of the Mob," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka. 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Movietours," also Walt Disney's "The Riveter," "Information Please," and "News of the Day." Continuous from 1 to 11.

Keith Memorial—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "March of Time," 9:35 a. m., 12.35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"The Ghost Breakers" with Bob Hope, 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:15, 7:50, 10:15. Stage: Bob Hope and his Radio Show. 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:25.

Modern—
"Brother Orchid" starring Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart and Ann Sothern. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Our Town" starring Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter, 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Orpheum—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife," 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Beery. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in "Women in War." 10:20 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40. Also "Queen of the Mob," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 9:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"A Bill of Divorcement," with Maureen O'Hara and Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. Also "You're Not So Tough," with the "Dead End Boys." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:35.

Scollay—
"Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson, Humphey Bogart, and Ann Sothern. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Our Town," starring Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

State—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25. Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Beery. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"How the Fifth Column Works." Also Buster Keaton Comedy. Also Tour South America News. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Telepix—
Slow motion micrographic "In the Beginning"; Blue Barron's Orchestra; Belgium; Floyd Gibbons; Scientific Pioneers, Cartoons and the Telepix World News. 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux
"Payment Deferred," with Charles Laughton and Maureen O'Sullivan. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 7:30, 10. Also "Dr. Maniac," with Boris Karloff. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Sweethearts," starring Nelson Eddy and J. MacDonald. Also "Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon and L. Olivier.

University—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Two Girls on Broadway." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Radio—Page 14

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Uptown—
"Primrose Path," starring Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. 12:30, 4:20 8:10. Also Alice Faye in "Lillian Russell." 2:05 5:55 9:50

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall 8:30—
Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" Mozart
Finale from the Symphony in D minor César Franck
Variations on a Dutch Theme, for String Orchestra Langendoen
(Conducted by the composer)
Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 5, in E Flat major, Op. 73, "Emperor" Beethoven
I. Allegro
II. Adagio un poco mosso
III. Rondo: Allegro ma non tanto
Soloist: Egon Petri
"Voices of Spring" Waltzes Strauss
"Knightsbridge" (March) from "London Suite" Eric Coates
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch Hymn Valerius-Kremser

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance Tour on French Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.
The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mariam Burroughs, Violinist; Margret Kurkjian, Pianist. 2:45.

Building of Homes Goes On Despite Echoes of World Upsets

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Has someone forgotten to tell New England's home builders there is a war going on in Europe?

That might be the inference drawn from an accelerated residential building pace reported in all parts of the six states and particularly in Greater Boston, where a May and early June upswing of 86 per cent is noted by Dodge Reports as compared with the same period of 1939.

Three factors are usually looked for by builders as "a natural consequence" of war, although the present conflict has a tendency of upsetting tradition. First, the builder has half an eye open for the possibility of panic, causing a complete abandonment of home buying. Second, he anticipates rapidly rising prices, and, third, there is the possible threat of Government control to discourage building investors.

Well, none of these things have happened and Dodge Reports makes the rather astonishing disclosures of "record-breaking" home building all over the country. German "blitzkriegs" in Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France seem to have had an accelerating effect upon home building. Possible inflation with soaring building costs and the growing promise of rising property values have hastened potential home owners into locating their homes.

For illustration: Home building contracts awarded in Greater Boston districts reached $3,295,000 in May, or 86 per cent better than the previous May. Average gains throughout the country were only 9 per cent.

From January through May, the accumulated value of building materials and work called for in the contracts was $11,523,000, against $8,096,000 in 1939.

But the times are unpredictable, the present building boom is not generally understandable, and the full effect of the national defense program with its promise of higher taxes is not yet discernible. Hence, the continued rush toward home owning is not considered an accurate barometer for investors. At the same time, builders say almost to a man that home costs are bound to rise with national defense taking away from the skilled workers available for building houses.

At the same time, the prospective increase in jobs is sure to cause an added drain on available homes and places for rent.

Home Buying

The Federal Housing Administration announces strong resistance to the usual seasonal downtrend in home buying today.

Sharp gains instead of drops are reported during the first months of 1940 with the first week in June showing a 100 per cent improvement over the corresponding week for 1939. According to the FHA, new home building in the State is going ahead at the fastest rate it has ever attained.

Particularly in Greater Boston is the acceleration noted with apparently no indication that war influences will halt the movement. It is the opinion of local FHA authorities that 1940 will witness the greatest home building activity in years.

Water Extensions

While on the optimistic side, the New Haven Water Company announces the greatest demand for water line extensions in 10 years. Fast growing suburban districts are responsible for 94 per cent of the new pipe connections.

Milford with 25 new extensions, Hamden with 17, East Haven with 14, and West Haven with eight extensions, top the list. This activity has shown a 70 per cent increase for the first few months of 1940 as compared with last year. It is in addition to the New Haven Housing Authority's project on Dixville Avenue, where 487 family units will be provided.

Residential Milford has seen an influx of new workers for the Sikorsky airplane factory. In Hamden, popular residential suburb of New Haven, the strawberry season is delaying extension of the Village Farm development. Agreement to spare the berries was made by Larsen Brothers, contractors, when they bought the land from farmers and the slow Spring has delayed the berry picking.

Addition of hundreds of private bathroom facilities and general sanitary improvement is expected to double the volume of water consumed in the New Haven district.

Smoke Nuisance

Business heating plants are now electrocuting smoke particles.

With spun glass filters installed in chimneys, an electrostatic precipitator is placed in the penthouse of industrial buildings. This precipitator contains two tiny platinum wires charged with 13,000 volts of electricity, which breaks down all foreign matter with which it comes in contact. Trapped on the negative plates, the dirt is removed from the air and drops back into the chimney instead of flying out into the atmosphere to dirty the curtains of apartment house dwellers.

Awaiting Occupancy

By a Staff Photographer

Homes 'For Sale' in Greater Boston

Upper left: New home in Sheridan Hills development in Wellesley, off Worcester Turnpike at Cedar Street overpass. Upper right: For sale on Linden Street, Wellesley Hills. Bottom: In Abbott Estates this Dutch Colonial is on the market.

Variety Marks Week-end Radio Programs

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Arrival of summer band concert time; talks on defense, compulsory military training and "fifth columns," and an all-Wagner program by the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra are featured on week-end radio programs.

Tonight

Talks:

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, former Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, and Bishop Emeritus William Lawrence of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts address a "Defend America" meeting in Faneuil Hall, MBS-WAAB, 9.

Drama:

Cobina Wright, Jr., society songstress, stars in "Masquerade" in Mutual's "Fifth Row Center," MBS-WAAB, 8.

Variety:

Kate Smith in her farewell program of the season again plays the leading dramatic role in a repeat performance of Ben Schoenfeld's "Johnny Appleseed," CBS-WEEI, 8.

"Quiz Kids" featuring five school children and a prominent educator each week replaces "Alec Templeton Time" for the summer; Dr. Harold A. Swenson of the University of Chicago is guest educator, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Saturday

Forum:

Compulsory Military Training is the subject for discussion by

The Week-End Dialer

Maj. Reed G. Landis, Mrs. Mary B. Langworthy, and Edgar G. Doudna, educators, during a "People's Platform" program arranged in connection with the National Education Association's annual Summer Convention, CBS-WEEI, 7.

Drama:

D. O. W. Harris' "Elise," performed by the Radio Guild, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Serious Music:

Dorian String Quartet plays Frederick Jacobi's Quartet on Indian Themes and Ulric Cole's Round Dance, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Vera Brodsky continues her cycle of Brahms' piano compositions with Sonata No. 2, in F sharp minor, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Variety:

Alec Templeton and the Dinning Sisters are guests as "National Barn Dance" switches networks, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Sunday

Talks; forums

Three faculty members discuss theories and plans for closer cooperation in the Western Hemisphere at the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Lyman Bryson, chairman of "People's Platform," addresses the National Education Association convention on "The Place of News in Radio Education," CBS-WEEI, 2:35.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Allen Tate, Professor of English at Princeton University, and Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College of Annapolis, discuss the effect of Plato's writings on the founders of America in "Invitation to Learning," CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), Montana, addresses the Keep America Out of War Congress in Chicago, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Serious Music:

June Forest, soprano, and Henrietta Schumann, pianist, are soloists with the Music Hall String Quartet in a program featuring Delibes' "Passepied"; the Andantino Movement from Debussy's Quartet in G Minor, and the allegro from Dvořák's Piano Quintet, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 Noon.

Howard Barlow conducts the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra in an all-Wagner program including Siegfried's Rhine Journey, the "Siegfried Idyll," and the "Meistersinger" Overture, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Edwin McArthur conducts the NBC Orchestra in a concert featuring the first performance of excerpts from Victor H. Young's "Robot Ballet"; Schubert's Overture to "Rosamunde and Haydn's "London" Symphony, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:15.

Variety:

Charles Laughton and Vera Vague appear with Charlie McCarthy on the latter's last program of the season, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Monday

Talks:

Freda Utley, foreign news correspondent, probes the enigmatic relationship between Russia and Germany in "Columbia's Lecture Hall," CBS-WEEI, 4.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina discusses "Fifth Columns and National Defense," MBS-WAAB, 11:15.

Drama:

Bob Burns plays the title role in "Alias the Deacon" in Cecil B. DeMille's Radio Theater, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music:

Edwin Franko Goldman and his band are heard from the Central Park Mall in New York in a concert including Tschaikowsky's "None But the Lonely Heart" and Rimsky-Korsakov's Procession of Nobles from "Mlada," MBS-WAAB-9:30.

Comedy:

Burns and Allen change network, sponsor, time and orchestra to appear with Artie Shaw's Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, June 29

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—'Listeners' Mail Bag."
7:45 p m.—"Pathways to Peace": transcribed.
8:00 p. m.—Brown University Series.
8:30 p m.—Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta."
(11.79mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, June 30

10:45 a. m.—WNAC—Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Conscription Of Girls For Defense Hit

Compulsory training of young women for national defense, suggested by President Roosevelt, would border dangerously close to regimentation in the opinion of Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, Executive Director of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

She would favor the idea of the preparation of women for home defense, she said, but "on a more voluntary basis. Anything that lines up the young people of the country in war camps or preparation camps for war is setting a very dangerous precedent."

Naturally, admitted Mrs. Wolfe, if there is any great increase in industrial production as a result of war or defense measures, girls immediately fit into the picture. "There is no question," she declared, "in the minds of Y. W. C. A. officials but what young women have a part to play in building up the defenses of their country, as well as young men, only their part is an entirely different one."

In any national emergency it was Mrs. Wolfe's assertion that the use of the equipment and buildings of the Y. W. C. A. would be placed at the service of the country so far as the needs of young women are concerned, and she foresaw that the Y. W. could very naturally co-operate with the Government in a program of national defense.

Laurel Tours Continue

The Tenth Annual Monadnock Region Laurel Tours will continue in full bloom over the coming week end and are attracting hundreds of motorists every day who are following the well posted tours, posted by the Monadnock Region Association from Nashua to Milford, Wilton, South Lyndeborough and returning to Wilton. Another tour from Wilton to Greenville through Mason and returning to Greenville. A third tour starts from Fitzwilliam on Route 12 running around the famous Laurel Lake of that town.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6 p. m.—Munich Hitler Youth Sings. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Orchestra: Liszt: "Mephisto Waltz." HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17m
London—9:15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog." GSD. 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Band Music by Toyama Military Band. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"Little German A-B-C." German for Beginners. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6,19.61m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"World Affars"; talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.

(Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.)

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you're one of those women who like to be exclusive—even when it comes down to the matter of your perfumes and toiletries in general—then listen in. Because we're here to tell you about an exclusive in the way of Ann Haviland perfumes and fragrances—which are sold in but one smart shop in town. At Jays.

These perfumes are shown in a lovely private setting, up on the third floor. (That is, if our remembering is correct. They're on the same floor with all the lingerie, and the beach things, anyhow.) And they are all served out to you to look at and smell of; practically on a silver platter! Meaning that the perfumes are in beauteous bottles, and the sachets in little cushions—making everything just as delicate and feminine as it can be. An intriguing toilet water, under the name of "Perhaps" wafts out a light summer scent for $4.50 for a good size bottle.

Ann Haviland soap is there in "Gardenia," which matches up with the perfume by that name. Tall cylinders of talcum powder are $2, and you can get a huge old-rose satin sachet, for $1.75, that gives off the headiness of an English garden. And then, as if all this weren't lovely enough in itself, there's a dainty circlet of dried rosebuds right in the center of the sachet (on the outside); and we're told that even when the sachet comes out of its cellophane wrapping, the little buds have a way of staying right in place. And the fragrance lasts at least six months; which is a long time for sachets, if you ask us. For $2.50 you can buy a smaller heart-shaped sachet, complete with a tiny jug of perfume attached to it; with a cunning little stopper that's all done up with wax flowers.

And newest of the new in this line is the "Scent Stick"; which ought to be a grand idea for a bridesmaid gift, or one for the girl graduate. They're an even $2; and inasmuch as they contain the equivalent of two ounces of perfume, they're a good buy! In "Daphne" and "Gardenia." They're just like a lipstick; except they're in a pale neutral shade that leaves no mark of any kind, as you dab it at your wrists, by your hair, and so on. And they come in a tricky little be-ribboned box that that makes a nice permanent container. So mark the name of Ann Haviland down in your memory book of good perfumes to be reckoned with from now on.

Metalizing Baby's First Shoes

Baby's first step is of course synonymous with your baby's first shoes. And there's something so cute about first shoes that mothers invariably keep them tucked away in a box, and bring them out from time to time to display to the family in general. However, what with moving and housecleaning, and all the other things most households go through so constantly, they sometimes get mislaid . . . hence the idea of having them "metalized" and made up as a part of something that's so useful it'll always be around. Like a pen set, or a pair of book ends, for instance. Even the little wrinkles (and every baby's shoe has its own particular wrinkle after it has been worn a bit!) are kept in place, by means of the process, which leaves the shoes and the laces, too, either in bronze, silver or gold finish. They're called Mason Masterpieces, and Jordan Marsh can quote you prices (depending on just how you want them made up) and tell you all about the idea. Over near the jewelry and silver department on the first floor of the main building.

American Flags As Lapel Trimming

P. S. As far as lapel trimming goes, there's nothing smarter than one of those tiny, or one of those great big, American flags that you'll find around. The Jewel Box, right next to the Tremont Theater on Tremont Street has some beauties, all bejeweled; stars, stripes, and all. California beach coats for youngsters, made up of chenille, with a huge Donald Duck on the back, in gay colors, are marked at $3.

[A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature]

Salmon Offered in Plenty; Vegetable Prices Fit Season

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Salmon and peas—conventional menu for Independence Day, next week—are plentiful in Boston marketplaces, and prices are reasonable. Corn on the cob, too, is once more in the market from the South, and is a bit more plentiful than a few weeks ago, when a truck load came up from Texas. Seafood is plentiful and attractively priced, excepting for such a delicacy as fresh swordfish.

Fresh salmon is available in some of the chain stores as low as 22 cents a pound. For St. John Harbor, N. B., salmon, it is necessary this week end to pay around 35 to 40 cents in many stores, with some asking 45 cents. Fresh green peas to go with it, are now available from Massachusetts gardens, as low as 10 cents a pound. Some of the chains offer fresh green peas at two pounds for 19 cents.

Corn on the cob is offered in some markets from a shipment arriving from the South, at 75 cents a dozen, but housewives who figure that price as too high have the satisfaction of realizing that the appearance of the corn is, in itself, indicative of the approach of the corn season.

Vegetables in general are more plentiful and of wide variety. Green beans are as low as 7 cents a pound in some chain stores, tomatoes 8½ cents a pound, new potatoes 33 cents a peck, native asparagus around 15 cents a bunch, and native iceberg lettuce 10 cents a head. A buyer will find a variation in these prices when shopping around, some being a bit lower and others a little higher.

Watermelons are more plentiful, and big ones are offered at $1 each. Some chain stores are cutting the melons and offering a small section at 10 cents. Honeydew melons range from 35 to 50 cents each, strawberries from near-by growers are of excellent quality, if not allowed to set too long, and can be had at 25 cents a quart, with some sellers letting them go for 19 or 20 cents. Prices depend on several factors, including size of the berries, how high they are piled on the quart basket, and whether selected or "as is."

In seafood, mackerel can be had as low as four cents a pound; in some of the chain stores, haddock fillets 19 cents; and halibut, 22 cents. Lobster is advancing, fresh opened meat now being $1.25 to $1.35. Live lobsters, of large as well as chicken size, are around 30 cents a pound.

Meats are little changed in price, excepting for spring lamb, which is down from last week, and roasting pork, which is also easier. Legs of lamb are available as low as 25 cents in some of the chains; and for legs and loins, as low as 19 cents is quoted. Pork to roast can be had as low as 11 cents a pound in some stores using it as a special. Other cut-price stores offer it at 12½ cents. Chains also offer beef rib roasts as low as 21 cents, while some chains group many cuts of roasts of beef under the one price of 29 cents.

Poultry is attractive, with chains offering fine looking turkeys at 27 cents a pound. In the Faneuil Hall market area, native capons of six pounds or thereabouts, are around 40 cents a pound. Chain stores offer fowl as low as 19 cents and broilers 27 cents.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Sk.; Conv. Reports	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Western Serenade
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	ington Senators base-	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	ball game, Jim Britt,	"Melody Mart"
3:45	News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	announcer	Vocalist; organ
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	ington Senators base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	ball game, Jim Britt,	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	announcer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Vox Humana"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Nat. Guard Quiz	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch			News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	National Guard talk
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	News reports	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Musical Strings"
7:45	Gang	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Walter Kidder, songs.	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdry, songs.
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	Marblehead Players	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Fifth Row Center":	Jim and His Texas
8:15	**dramatic sketch;**	"Novatime"; records	**prano; Ross Graham,**	dramatization	Ramblers
8:30	**Abbott and Cos-**	"Death Valley Days";	**baritone; Frank Black's**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Sport program
8:45	**tello; orch.; News**	dramatic sketch	**Orchestra; chorus**	**"Sinfonietta"**	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Show Boat"; variety	"Waltz Time"; Frank	**"Defend America" pro-**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; News	program	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	**gram from Faneuil Hall**	cal Album"
9:30	"Grand Central	"This Amazing Amer-	"What's My Name"; quiz	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Station"; drama	ica"; quiz program	program	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	cal Album"
10:00	**Republican National**	John Barry, news	**Don Ameche Variety**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	**Convention**	"Tropical Moods"	**Program**	News Service	Russ Brown's Orchestra
10:30	**Republican National**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	"Quiz Kids"; questions;	**Grant Park Concert**	Neely Plumb's Orchestra
10:45	**Convention**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	interview	**Grant Park Concert**	Dal Danford's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:30	Conv news; "Mid-	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	night Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	'Breakfast in Bedlam".	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Music
8:30	"About Us"	Headline news; "Break-	"Birthday Salute"	Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45	"Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Birthday Salute"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00	Musical program	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	Mildred W. Carlson	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Home Gardener	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Hillbilly Champions	loists; orchestra	Bob Hope, interview	"Concert Miniatures"	Radio Review
10:00	"String Time with	Allen Roth's Orchestra.	"Lincoln Highway"	"The Marriage Clinc"	"Organesque"
10:15	Walberg Brown"	Four Belles Quartet	dramatic series	"The Marriage Clinc"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	Improvisation with	Rakov's Orchestra; Elea-	"Bright Idea Club":	"The First Offender";	"Going Shopping With
10:45	Del Castillo	nor Lane, vocalist	children's program	dramatization	You"
11:00	**Press News; Dorian**	4-H Club program	Song Folks; quartet	News Service	"Melodies of Old"
11:15	**String Quartet**	Rosa Lee, soprano	Sports School	Jane Anderson, pianist.	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	**Vera Brodsky,**	"On With the Dance"	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	Bob Sylvester's Orch.	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	**pianist**	Weather; musicale	Women's Clubs program.	"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00	"Country Journal"	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Country Journal"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	News Service	National Farm and	"Buck Rogers in the	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Waltz Time"	Home Hour	25th Century"; drama	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	Musical program	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Network speaker	Home Hour	Stamp program	Network program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Motor City Melodies	"Luncheon at the Wal-	H. V. Kaltenborn	Dance Orchestra	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45	Motor City Melodies	dorf"; interviews	"Call to Youth"	Sports Matinee	Short Story Editor
2:00	Network Program	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"I'm an American"	News Service	"Memory Lane"; vocal
2:15	Network Program	Ray Kinney's Or.; News	Gardner Benedict's Orch.	Baseball Interviews	recital
2:30	"Drifting Melodies"	World's Fair Band	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Starlight Hawaiians"
2:45	"Drifting Melodies"	World's Fair Band	"Matinee in Rhythm"	ington Senators base-	News Service
3:00	Haverhill Tercen-	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"Campus Capers"; va-	ball game; Jim Britt,	King Cole Swingsters
3:15	tenary	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	riety program	announcer	"Console Capers"
3:30	News; talk	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Bruce Baker's Orch.	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Old Vienna"	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Bruce Baker's Orch.	ington Senators base-	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; col-	Club Matinee variety	"Golden Melodies";	ball game; Jim Britt,	Musicale
4:15	lege debate	Club Matinee variety	string ensemble	announcer	"Consolairs"
4:30	Sport program	Sports Comment	A Boy, a Girl, a Band.	Sport Program	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Male quartet	Club Matinee variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Music; "Buffalo	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Sports Review	San Francisco Serenade.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	So. American Way.	San Francisco Serenade.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance; Weather.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	**Headlines Club**	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today**	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama.	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten"	"For the Children"	National Guard talk
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	**John B. Kennedy, news.**	"For the Children"	News Service
7:30	Columbia's Gay	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Joe Reichmann's Orch.	"Twentieth Century Se-	"Musical Strings"
7:45	Nineties Revue	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	"Confidentially Yours"	renade"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Sky Blazers":	**Radio Guild Drama:**	Bobby Byrnes Orchestra	W. Williams, comment.	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:15	Roscoe Turner	**"Elise"**	Bobby Byrnes Orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:30	The Human Adven-	"Marriage Club"	Raymond Scott's Orch.	"Nobody's Children":	Sport program
8:45	ture	"Marriage Club"	Raymond Scott's Orch.	orphans' histories	"Sunset Trailers"
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	Dance Music	**National Barn Dance:**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Dance Music	**Henry Burr; Hoosier**	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; soloists.	Grant Park Concert:	**Hot Shots; Alec Tem-**	**Mozart Opera Series**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	**Rudolph Ganz's Orch.**	**pleton; orchestra**	**conducted by Alfred**	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	**European news**	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	**Wallenstein; "Titus,"**	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	vocalist	**Act II**	Lang Swing Orchestra
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Interlude: Preview of	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	"Melodies in the Night"	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Natl. Democratic Conv.	Davis & Schwegler Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Music	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Weather Service	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:30	Midnight Swing	Alvino Ray's Orchestra.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	Alvino Ray's Orchestra.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service

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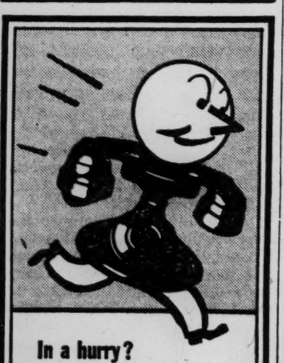
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'The Doctor Takes a Wife'

New Films in Boston

June Cameron, in "The Doctor Takes a Wife," is a career girl. Stranded in a rural hostel by the caprice of a railroad timetable, Miss Cameron (Loretta Young) rudely intrudes upon young Dr. Timothy Sterling (Ray Milland) when that innocent medico innocently confesses that he is driving into town.

The picture introduces what is probably going to be the favorite child star of the year. He doesn't talk, he doesn't sing, he doesn't tap. He merely looks amused and knowing, and winks sagely at the proper moment. Chester is a composition head used by Dr. Sterling for his medical experiments. But "The Doctor Takes a Wife" is in no sense a medical picture.

The story has been done before under other guises but seldom more amusingly. Its starting point is the fact that, when she commandeers Dr. Sterling's coupé, Miss Cameron has made vast sums of money and a vast following with her work on the independence of the unmarried girl. Parked for a moment en route to New York, Dr. Sterling's car is hung with a "Just Married" sign intended for another couple. In 24 hours, a whole-cloth story is pleated with gossip and served up in the newspapers. For the sake of sales, John Pierce (Reginald Gardiner), Miss Cameron's publisher, induces Dr. Sterling to pose as the writer's husband until she can convert catastrophe into cash by writing a book on marriage.

Dr. Sterling, too, wins a long-awaited appointment through the "match," his dean having a preference for married men on the faculty. From this out, the plot twists and turns in farcical dilemmas. Western Union and Postal Telegraph conduct a choir festival with singing salutations. George Seaton and Ken Englund have decorated Aleen Leslie's story with plenty of comic implausibilities and bright dialogue.

Several of the situations are downright slapstick, but this probably will not interfere with anyone's enjoyment. There is a prolonged drunken scene in the film which some filmgoers will find objectionable. An excellent cast includes Gail Patrick, Edmund Gwenn, Frank Sully, Gordon Jones, Georges Metaxa, and Paul McAllister.

"20 Mule Team," the second feature at the State and Orpheum, finds Wallace Beery plunging into his routine, this time as a mule driver conveying borax across Death Valley. Marjorie Rambeau, Noah Beery, Jr., Leo Carrilla, and Anne Baxter are in the cast.

J. D. B.

'A Bill of Divorcement'

The new Dalton Trumbo version of Clemence Dane's "A Bill of Divorcement," while a sensitive piece of screencraft, lacks bite, tension, and incisiveness. John Farrow, the director, has given the story a soft treatment, has modernized certain of the situations, and has in general sacrificed the original violence of emotional shock for a treatment which is, however, not without its own eloquence.

The story, as formerly, is set in one of those English houses which have a gloomy kind of cheer and which suit such dramas admirably. Adolphe Menjou has abandoned his customary sartorial splendor to make a pitiful, dishevelled creature of 'the returning husband. Maureen O'Hara has beauty and warmth to inspire sympathy, but she does not quite strike sparks in her big scenes. Fay Bainter, though a fine actress, seems uncertain in her portrayal of Margaret. Herbert Marshall is stolid and solicitous as Gray Meredith, Margaret's new fiancé. Patric Knowles, C. Aubrey Smith, and Ernest Cossart appear in minor roles. Dame May Whitty gives a thoroughgoing performance of the elderly relative who has come to regard her family's tragedy with bitter resignation.

The second feature at the Keith Boston is "You're Not So Tough," with Billy Halop and some Dead End Kids, the Little Tough Guys, Nan Grey, Henry Armetta, and several others.

J. D. B.

'Queen of the Mob'

"Queen of the Mob," which opened at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday, is a sordid and unrelenting crime melodrama which reaches quite a pitch of excitement before the final machine gun spray of bullets brings about the capitulation of the fierce woman gangster. The latter is "Ma" Webster who, with her four sons, has committed a series of major crimes. The film is based on a story by J. Edgar Hoover which, in turn, was the biography of a woman criminal.

With perceptive direction and a more literate screen play, "Queen of the Mob" might have reached some degree of importance as a criminological study. The curious phenomenon of a mother and grandmother who talks ethics and family loyalty to her sons while planning and executing violent crimes is at least uncommon. Unfortunately the film has been content to remain merely a rather obvious gangster melodrama, without searching any of the implications of the situation.

Blanche Yurka plays the notorious criminal in a studied manner except for occasional lapses into naturalness. James Hogan, the director, has not helped her performance. Paul Kelly does the best work of the picture as one of the sons. Other members of the cast include Ralph Bellamy, J. Carroll Naish, Jean Cagney, Richard King, William Henry, Hedda Hopper, James Seay and Billy Gilbert, whose comic invasions are always welcome.

Republic Pictures has exploited the European situation for a noisy and unconvincing melodrama about mother love, regeneration, romance, and sacrifice on the battlefield. The resulting barrage of futility is called "Women In War." Wendy Barrie bestows little conviction upon the heroine who escapes a manslaughter charge by joining a British nursing unit, steals the aviator hero (Patrick Knowles) from another girl, renounces him, and eventually wins the right to wear his wings. Elsie Janis is shortchanged with the role of the heroine's estranged mother, who heads the nursing unit, but, like a good trouper, Miss Janis tries to allay defeat. Dennie Moore's cockney drolleries enliven the proceedings between bombings.

J. D. B.

Music Appreciation Committee Releases Fourth Masterpiece

Mozart Symphony No. 40 in G Minor is being released today as the fourth in the series of twelve symphonic masterpieces by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation.

Bringing so many standard compositions "within the purchasing power of the average person means that no longer need Schubert or Beethoven, Wagner or Tschcaikowsky, be names that are remote and strange," declared Miss Helen S. Leavitt, Director of Music in the Wheelock School, Boston, which has just been presented a complete set of the symphonic records by the Committee.

"The new series of phonographic records for extending music appreciation into the home should accomplish a great deal in the promotion of genuine enjoyment," she said.

Air Tour of N. E. Awaits 'Go' Signal

HARTFORD, Conn., June 29 (AP) —A group of private fliers and passengers awaited the starting signal here today in the third annual New England air tour that has Westfield, Mass., as the first stop in its itinerary.

Other stops include one at either White River Junction, Barre or Montpelier, Vt., for refueling and an overnight halt in Burlington, Vt.

Child Training Conferees To Hear Résumé

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 28—The regional conference of the Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education being held here will swing into its final session tomorrow morning with Dr. William H. Burton, Director of Apprenticeship, Harvard University, and the discussion leaders giving a summary of the nine study groups that have been meeting all week.

These study groups, attended regularly like classes by the members of the conference, each member allowed to join two, have threshed out important questions relating to childhood education—questions sent in beforehand by parents and teachers throughout Massachusetts and other parts of New England.

"What community influences are factors in child development and how do they fit the child for community living? How can the child's development be guided so as to fit him for democratic citizenship?" These are two of the questions in the group on curriculum development. The child hygiene group asks, among other things, "When bright children fail in school, what is the teacher's problem?" Another group, concerned with parent contributions to child development, says "How can we further the education of parents so they may become more objective in their attitudes toward the children?" and "Is it possible to re-educate parents? What are the difficulties?"

Purpose of Questions

Final answers to these and the other questions discussed have not been sought, according to Dr. Laura Hooper, Director of Elementary Education, Newton, Mass., and director of the study groups for the conference. "The purpose has been rather to awaken thought upon these points. The presence of both parents and teachers in the groups has been in order that teachers might gain the parents' angle somewhat, and parents understand more of the classroom procedure, while both might be helped to see the continuity of the child," Dr. Hooper said.

Julius E. Warren, Superintendent of Schools, Newton, who speaks tonight on "Looking Ahead in Education," said in an interview that teachers today are challenged by events to build within children a genuine understanding of democratic principles.

"As we look realistically at the nations with democratic ideals and at the totalitarian nations, both made up of peoples with needs and desires in common, we of this democracy must find practices and values which outweigh and which defeat the self-sacrifice of bodies of Communists in Russia and the heroic courage of many devoted followers of Naziism in Germany; or our way of life will disappear," Mr. Warren declared.

Discipline of Adults

"The only way in which this can be accomplished," he said, "is in the discipline of a body of educated men and women." Up to now, he feels, education has not been too successful in building this kind of world.

He would urge that, as a teaching body, educators be more united in a determination to preserve democratic ideals. A more democratic administration of the school he cites as one essential way of doing this.

Mr. Warren described the Newton Teachers' Council, an organization of teachers elected from each school to meet regularly with the superintendent and other supervising officers. This organization has developed into a genuine democratic expression of opinion and mutual helpfulness, he explained. The curriculum and other school matters are therefore evolved by a group of workers in close contact with the children and not from the office of one person.

In regard to teaching democratic ideals to the children, Mr. Warren pointed to the teacher's job of building within individuals a feeling of responsibility for tasks undertaken, for making contributions to the common good, for accuracy and mastery.

"This involves discipline, training the child in self-analysis and giving him opportunity for self-realization through helping him to shoulder real responsibility from the very beginning of the school experience," he went on. "It also means parent education and co-operation, possibly even 'school work' for parents, and a constant interchange between home and school," he added.

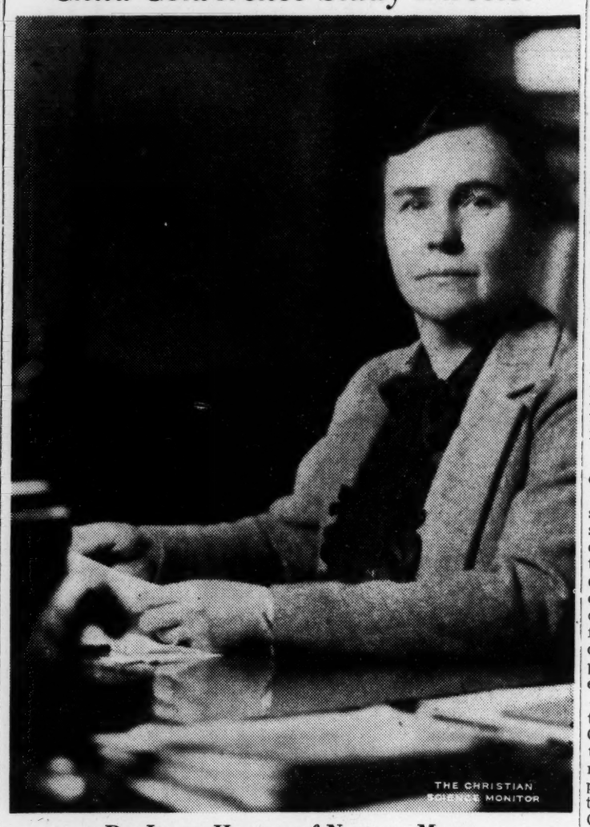
Succession of Leaders

Mr. Warren also spoke of building leadership, the kind a democracy needs. This includes sublimating oneself to an idea, not a person. "If we believe in democracy genuinely and leaders fail, we'll seek now leaders and democracy will go on; but if we tie to a person or persons and they fail, democracy will die," he said.

In conclusion, he pointed out that character is a basic essential of good education, and that to build character the teacher must awaken intelligence through every device, every aspect of environment that can make a child alert, thoughtful, creative and studious; must teach self-helpfulness—helping the child to become a lifter and not a leaner; must encourage conscientiousness and also social sensitivity, the ability to live with others.

Mr. Warren's talk tonight concludes the evening sessions of the conference, which in turn will be closed tomorrow noon following the morning session. Miss Ruth A. Blakeslee, Elementary Principal, Springfield, will preside this evening.

Child Conference Study Director



Dr. Laura Hooper of Newton, Mass.

Who is in charge of the study group at the regional conference of the Massachusetts Childhood Education Association at Wellesley. Dr. Hooper is Director of Elementary Education of Newton Public Schools.

Western Hemisphere Unity Emphasized at Institute

By Don Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 28—"In America I'm a Cuban—in Europe I'm an American!"—That remark, made by a typical Latin-American, expresses the general attitude of citizens of the United States' neighbor republics, according to Dr. Samuel Guy Inman. Dr. Inman, who joined in discussions at the New England Institute of International Relations this morning, served as State Department adviser at the recent Pan-American Conferences at Buenos Aires and Lima. He lectured last night for the Institute, in session on the Wellesley College campus.

As world attention centers on the European conflagration, Dr. Inman stated the phrase "In Europe I'm an American" becomes more and more important. For the war, with its threats for the future, said Dr. Inman, is causing citizens of all the Americas to think more seriously of their status as people of a Western Hemisphere. No other continent, he added, has ever contained such a great group of democracies.

Asked whether some of the 21 republics might not be democracies in name but dictatorships in fact, Dr. Inman said emphatically that there is not one American government that is not fundamentally loyal to democracy—though in some cases a strong government seems essential at the present stage.

"I don't agree with the interpretations that have been put on the recent speech of President Vargas of Brazil," he declared. "Brazil is very definitely a democracy."

As a matter of fact, Dr. Inman said, in some ways South Americans are more democratic than are many North Americans — especially in the matter of race.

The first step for a northerner in the better acquaintance with his neighbors of the Latin-American republics, Dr. Inman asserted, is to realize that for South Americans beauty is one of the most important things. Whenever it is a question of beauty or utility, he said, beauty usually takes precedence.

"Why, in Rio de Janeiro," Dr. Inman declared, "the City Beautifier is a more important man than the Mayor. There are more than 300 people working in his office. When he says that something should be done—it is done."

In Europe is to slip backwards in civilization as a result of the war and other influences, he added, it is very likely that Rio or Buenos Aires will take the place of Paris as the center of Latin culture. North Americans, said Dr. Inman, will do well to keep this concept of Latin America in mind.

Open to the public tonight in Alumnae Hall will be a symposium on "Preserving Democracy for America Minorities." It will begin at 8:15 o'clock.

Community Fund Title Adopted

Effect of war conditions in Europe on the local welfare program was the subject of discussion at the Dutch Treat luncheon of the Greater Boston Community Fund at the Boston City Club today.

Change of name of the Community Federation of Boston to Greater Boston Community Fund, on a proposal urged by Harold S. Fuller of Winchester, Chairman of the year-round metropolitan committee, was the principal action taken on this occasion.

"The world-shaking events that have taken place this spring have further emphasized the importance of the Community Fund in the Greater Boston of 1940," declared Henry R. Guild, general chairman of the 1941 campaign.

Calling the Community Fund in "the front rank of defense of our nation's security and integrity," Mr. Guild said unstinting support of the Community Fund will promote America's defense against attack.

Robert Cutler, president of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., a national private organization, and former general chairman of the Community Fund here in Boston, told of conferences which he has held in recent weeks with leaders of Allied war relief campaigns on the question of co-ordinating private contributions in the United States so as to avoid duplication of efforts.

It was Mr. Cutler's recommendation that the Red Cross $2,000,000 drive be completed before going ahead with any definite plans toward such co-ordination.

Quinn Willing to Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I., June 28 — Former Gov. Robert E. Quinn went before the Democrats here to give the first hint that he would seek elective office again in November. Specifically he said "it would be a pleasure to espouse again the cause of the common man if the Democratic Party call on him."

Cut Announced In Light Rates At Two Points

A $30,000 annual reduction in rates of the Suburban Gas and Electric Company, serving Revere and Winthrop, Mass., was approved today by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. The rates become effective July 1.

The Committee tentatively approved the new schedule following a conference with Company officials, the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company which sells power to the Suburban, Mayor Lawrence Gillis of Revere, and Fred N. Fisher, Town Counsel of Winthrop.

Although the Company made reductions totaling $35,000 between 1936 and 1939, the Commission said, increased business has resulted in the return of 11.4 per cent of the Company's stock. However, the Commission did not order a reduction larger than $30,000 because "the Company will in our opinion be confronted in the near future with higher taxes and increased costs for material and supplies in view of present unsettled economic and world conditions."

Domestic and commercial customers of the Malden Electric Company will share rate reduction totalling $100,000 under a new schedule filed by the company last night under orders from the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. The order was issued several days ago as the result of a compromise.

One-half of the savings will accrue to the domestic consumers, it was revealed. The rates are effective July 1.

Two Hyde Park Trains Ordered Back by Board

Two through trains on the Boston & Providence Railroad were ordered to stop at Hyde Park by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today, to replace two trains which were dropped recently by the New Haven Railroad trustees for reasons of economy.

A through inbound train will stop at Hyde Park at 7:50 a. m., E. S. T., and a similar outbound train will leave South Station at 9:45 p. m., E. S. T., and stop at Hyde Park en route.

Schools of Providence Join In Promoting Defense Work

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28—The Providence school system put its shoulder behind the national defense campaign this week when 198 men began an eight-weeks training course in elementary machine-shop practice.

The course is being offered in six Providence schools and is designed to prepare workers to take over jobs in local plants and factories now humming with a flood of defense orders on hand.

William F. Redding, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, said 16 instructors already had been obtained and that the enrollment would be increased when more instructors are found. Machine-shop equipment in the senior and junior high schools is being used for the training.

In dozens of other ways the national defense program is having its effects in Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island State Airport at Hillsgrove has never been so busy. Scores of young men are learning to take to wings and on fair afternoons it is a common sight to see a dozen or more planes in the air at once. The huge new hangar, just completed by the State last year, already is taxed to house the swarm of training planes. From Washington last week came a report the Government was considering erecting a new hanger at the State Airport for the exclusive use of the Rhode Island National Guard's aviation unit. The unit now uses the main State hangar.

Next week a ground school course of instruction for college students will be started at Brown University.

Army Enlistments

Army enlistments are booming. Rhode Island's quota for army recruits this month was 66. Already the total has passed 140, recruiting offices in this city have announced and the prospect is that the total for the month may reach 170. This is the largest number of men ever recruited in Rhode Island in a single month. The record was 138, established in January.

In many other industrial sections of the nation, recruiting officers have reported enlistments lagging as jobs opened up in industry and attracted young men from the lists of unemployed. The industrial boom in Rhode Island, however, has had no noticeable effect on the enlistment drive here.

Lieut. Col. E. C. Seagram, recruiting officer for the district of Rhode Island, has announced the July and August quota for the district has been increased to 170 men because of the large response to the present drive.

The National Youth Administration headquarters in Providence are busy, too, training young men and women for jobs in the State's rapidly expanding defense industries. The number of young men on the machine shop work projects has been increased from 35 to 90. Additional increases are expected if the President's announced program for training the nation's youth is carried out.

Naval Air Base

Work is going ahead rapidly on the naval air base at Quonset Point, R. I. One of the hangars is taking shape as the steel girders are put in place. Reports from Washington indicate a lump sum appropriation of $24,000,000 for the completion of the base may be announced soon, possibly late this week.

So far only $800,000 has been appropriated for the preliminary work of taking over land and erecting some of the buildings which will form the nucleus for the naval air base community.

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YOU can now get the third of the twelve symphonic masterpieces available under this great Boston Music Appreciation Program. Distribution of one of the most superbly beautiful musical masterpieces ever created — Tschaikowsky's incomparable NUTCRACKER SUITE—is now going on! Here is music so thrilling, so moving, so gay, so joyous, so stimulating that it will bring a new world of musical pleasure and enchantment to tens of thousands of people who have never before known such ecstasy.

You get this COMPLETE Nutcracker Suite, all three double-faced 12-inch records, for $1.69. You would pay six dollars for this SAME composition, recorded by the SAME orchestra, under the direction of the SAME conductor with the names of the orchestra and conductor on the records. To make possible this great movement for music education, the orchestra and conductor WAIVED royalties, and America's foremost music manufacturer reduced charges and profits to what that organization considers the very barest minimum charge for material, labor and handling. Thus it is that you get this magnificent composition at such an amazingly small price.

THREE COMPLETE SYMPHONIC MASTERPIECES NOW AVAILABLE!

There are now a total of three symphonies you can get at either of our three Distribution Headquarters—Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B Minor; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C Minor, as well as Tschaikowsky's incomparable Nutcracker Suite. You pay $1.69 for each of these three symphonies. This is NOT for each record but for ALL OF THE RECORDS THAT COMPRISE EACH SYMPHONY. The Beethoven Symphony consists of four double-faced 12-inch records, 8 recordings. The total payment for the entire symphony is only $1.69. Ordinarily you would expect to pay eight dollars for Beethoven's Fifth Symphony as recorded by the same orchestra and the same conductor. Distribution of each symphony continues as long as the supply lasts.

HERE ARE THE TWELVE SYMPHONIES and Their Release Dates

SCHUBERT'S
Symphony No. 8 in B Minor
Now Being Distributed
BEETHOVEN'S
Symphony No. 5 in C Minor
Now Being Distributed
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S
Nutcracker Suite
Now Being Distributed
MOZART'S
Symphony No. 40 in G Minor
June 28th
DEBUSSY'S
"Afternoon of a Faun"
"Clouds" and "Festivals"
July 5th
WAGNER'S
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"
Prelude to "Parsifal"
July 12th
BACH'S
Brandenburg Concertos Nos. 2 and 3
July 19th
HAYDN'S
Symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major
July 26th
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S
Symphony No. 4 in F Minor
August 2nd
BEETHOVEN'S
Symphony No. 8 in F Major
August 9th
BRAHMS'
Symphony No. 2 in D Major
August 16th
FRANCK'S
Symphony in D Minor
August 23rd

THIS IS HOW TO GET YOUR RECORDS

1. Come for, or send for, your symphonies at MUSIC APPRECIATION CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street (Corner Gloucester St.) or 150 Federal Street. The offices will be open each day from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Requests by mail will be filled in order received.

2. Each week one of the twelve symphonic masterpieces will be released. Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B Minor Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C Minor and Tschaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite are now being distributed. Weekly releases will be made until all of the educational masterpieces provided in the campaign have been made available to the public.

3. You receive each symphony, which consists of either three or four double-faced twelve-inch records for a total payment of $1.69. THIS IS NOT FOR EACH RECORD, but for the COMPLETE symphony, all three or four records, six or eight recordings which comprise each symphony. You receive those of the 12 symphonies you may desire with the understanding that you are obtaining the records for personal use and that you are not securing them for the purpose of re-sale at a higher price. You will be asked to sign a statement to this effect when you receive each symphony. The two symphonies which consist of five records require a payment of $2.18 for the entire symphony of all five records, ten recordings. The Cesar Franck D Minor Symphony on account of its length, is divided into two units each unit consisting of three double-faced twelve-inch records, and the cost of each unit is the same as for any other three-record group. A quantity of de luxe records known as Philharmonic Transcriptions, and inclosed in record albums, designed individually for each particular symphony is available at a slightly higher price.

4. An electric Record-Player attachment is available for those who require a means of playing records at a cost of $4.75. It can be attached to the average radio and plays records through the loudspeaker of the radio. It operates only on AC current.

For those who want a more elaborate Record-Player, a Symphonic De Luxe Model, inclosed in a walnut case, is available at a higher price.

If you wish delivery of your symphonies by mail, add 25 cents for shipping charges for each symphony. Add 50 cents for shipping charges if you wish a Record-Player shipped to you.

5. Every effort will be made to supply as many symphonies as are required. Mail orders will be filled in order of receipt.

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Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL OFF at KEITH MEMORIAL
IRENE DUNNE CARY GRANT
2nd WEEK
My Favorite Wife
RANDOLPH SCOTT
2nd FEATURE BABY SANDY in SANDY IS A LADY
Also—U. S. NAVY-1940" in MARCH OF TIME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Cheer-Up! Let's Laugh Week
Loretta YOUNG Ray MILLAND
"The Doctor Takes a Wife"
20-MULE TEAM starring Wallace BEERY

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BOSTON

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day's sales	441,020
1940 volume to date	125,620,445
1939 volume to date	106,812,045

Utility Stocks Lead Rise In Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Many traders, heartened by the nomination of Wendell L. Willkie as the Republican candidate for President, turned to the buying side of today's stock market and hoisted utilities and other favorites 1 to more than 4 points.

The trading pace, fast at the beginning, slowed later as profits were cashed. Near the final hour, with the ticker tape frequently halting, extreme gains were substantially reduced in the majority of instances. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,200,000 shares.

While Wall Street generally interpreted the G. O. P. choice of a prominent business chieftain as "constructive," the European war, together with continuance of peace talk in boardrooms, served to restrain bullish sentiment.

A number of stocks opened late, as specialists on the exchange floor attempted to co-ordinate overnight purchasing orders. Commonwealth & Southern common, the corporation headed by Mr. Willkie, started on a block of 75,000 shares, up ⅛ at 1⅛.

Prominent on the forward swing were North American, Consolidated Edison, American Water Works, Public Service of N. J., U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Great Northern, Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck, Dow Chemical and U. S. Rubber.

Pushed higher in the curb by 1 to 6 points at the best were Aluminum of America, American Gas, American Cynamid "B," and Niagara Hudson Power. Electric Bond & Share ran up, with an initial trade of 23,500 shares.

Bonds Generally Advance

Utility and rail bonds moved forward briskly today, many rising 1 to more than 3 points.

Buying levelled off after an early wave of orders had been executed but late prices were around the best of the session.

Demand for utility issues appeared to have been stimulated by the Republican nomination of Wendell L. Willkie. Brokers said the market generally took the selection of the business leader as "constructive."

Some Canadian and Australian bonds showed a burst of climbing power in the foreign list. Canada 2½s of 1945 jumped more than 3.

Foreign bonds gained small amounts, with that list generally active. United States Governments gained slightly.

Montana 3¾s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Internatinal Hydro-Electric 6s and American & Foreign Power 5s were among those leading the rise.

Among the lifting rails were Rock Island 4s of '88, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Northern Pacific 3¾s, Cottonbelt first 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '78, and Burlington 5s.

Axis power loans were up and Copenhagen 5s and Denmark 4½s appeared with increases.

Pound Loses Part Of Sharp Advance

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—The free British pound lost 6½ cents today after yesterday's startling jump of 26 cents.

At 3.93½ sterling was about 10 cents away from the official rate of the Bank of England.

Foreign money dealers said the recession was due mostly to the magnitude of the Thursday jump and that a strong undertone persisted in the market.

The Canadian dollar also dropped back 1⅛ cents to 84 U. S. cents. The Swiss franc rose .04 of a cent to the year's top price of 22.67 cents, and the Swedish currency added .02 of a cent to 23.90 cents, also a new high.

Wheat Hits Lowest Levels Since Sept. 1

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—After an early advance of almost a cent wheat prices today turned lower and registered the lowest close since last Sept. 1, the day the European war began.

Initial strength was borrowed from the stock market, which reflected trade sentiment regarding the Willkie nomination, but later selling pressure increased in connection with larger wheat marketings in the Southwest, favorable weather and the uncertain international situation.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market today interpreted bullishly the Wendell Willkie nomination as U. S. President. Industrial shares paced the rally with sharp gains and most quotations closed at the day's tops.

Covering purchases and institutional demand provided power for the rise. Domestic rails advanced ½ to 1½ points and substantial support developed for oils. Kaffirs followed the main trend. Gilt-edged issues moved irregularly in a narrow range.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 9 points lower to 2 higher today. Liquidation and transfering from the spot month forward weakened near-by deliveries.

Copper Price Off in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering and Mining Journal said the average price of copper, net at Atlantic seaboard refineries (about .225 cents under Connecticut Valley), declined during the week ended June 26 to 10.921 cents a pound compared with 11.233 cents the previous week.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57	57	57	+1½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	43	43	43	+3
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	6	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	40	39¼	39½	+ ½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Jun25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	2	7	6½	6½	− ½
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	21	9	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	10	10	10	
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	31	22⅞	22	22	+ ⅝
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun25
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	151	149¼	149¼	+13¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ½
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	57	57	57	Jun25
417⅜	213¼	Allis-Ch M (½e)	32	29½	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	11	11	11	+ ⅞
53½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	8	46½	44½	46½	+2½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines	32	62½	61¼	61¼	+1¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	9	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	4	37	36½	36½	+2½
116½	87	Am Can (4)	15	99⅜	98½	98½	+1
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Jun27
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	30	24¾	23¼	23¼	− 1¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	5	42	41	41½	+2¾
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	10	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	120	119	120	Jun21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun27
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun25
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	5	3½	3½	3½	Jun17
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	19	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	14¼	14	14	
28¼	10⅜	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	5	17¼	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	8	25	23¾	23¾	− ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jun20
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	52½	52	52½	+ ⅝
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2	Jun25
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	22	21	21	+1
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	13¾	13	13	+ ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	5	44½	44	44	Jun26
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun27
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun27
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	14⅛	12⅝	12¾	−1⅜
121	95	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	195	4⅜	4	4	+ ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	21	51½	50¾	50¾	− 2
54	28¼	A P L$5pf(2.81k)	26	45½	43½	43¾	+1¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	56	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	12	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	1	60	60	60	+2
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅞
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	9	38⅜	37½	37½	+1⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128½	128	128	Jun19
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	Jun26
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	18	25	23½	23½	− ¼
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¾
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
233⅛	129¼	Am Sugar Ref	5	14	14	14	+ ⅛
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	Jun25
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	31	161	159½	160	+2¾
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	8	76	75	75	− ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	9	77¾	77¼	77¾	+ ¾
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	140½	140½	140½	+ ¾
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	267	10¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Jun20
12	6	Am Woolen	14	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	9	41	39¾	39¾	+1¼
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	7	5⅞	5½	5½	+ ¼
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	103	21½	19¾	19¾	− ½
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	+2⅜
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+1
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	25	25	25	
110⅛	97½	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Jun20
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	42½	41½	41½	+1½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	24	30½	29½	29½	− ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7	7	7	Jun25
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5¼	5	5¼	+ ½
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jun18
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	23	17	15⅞	15⅝	⅞ +
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	46	47	47	− ⅜
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅝
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun21
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45½	45½	45½	Jun25
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun26
6⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	28	5⅛	5	5	

B

19⅞	13½	Bald Loco ct	45	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅜
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9⅛	9	9	Jun25
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	16	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
6⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun21
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	8	8⅜	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	5	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	8	24½	24¼	24¼	− ⅜
112½	10b	Beat pf xw (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	110	110	110	+2
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	6	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.75e)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	21	29½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	6	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lp(2½)	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	26¾	26	26	+1
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	142	78	75¾	76	+2¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	120⅛	118½	118½	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+1⅛
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	9	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ½
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	21	14¾	13½	13½	− ½
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun27
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	17	19½	19	19	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	10	16	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30	30	30	
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	6	9⅜	9	9	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	14	18	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53¾	36	Bristol M (2.40)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Jun27
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	3	3	3	− ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	25	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	17	19½	18	18	+ ⅛
57½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	6	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	27	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	3	27½	27½	27½	− ½
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	24⅜	23⅜	24	+1¼
21⅜	12¼	Burlng Mill (1)	7	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅜
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad Mt(.20e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun27
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	2	19	19	19	+ ⅞
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	1	8	8	8	+ ½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun24

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	20	19	19⅛	+1⅛
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	5	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	6	14½	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	13	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	31	31	31	Jun26
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¾
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun24
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	49¼	48	48	Jun25
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	8	46	45	45	− ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	25	27¼	26¾	26½	+1¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	17⅞	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅜
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	15	25¾	25¼	25⅜	− ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
21½	10	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Jun26
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun25
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	32	37¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	6	86	86	86	Jun26
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	Jun20
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun24

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun27
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1½	1⅜	1½	Jun25
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jun25
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun25
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun18
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	6	10	10	10	+ ½
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	29½	29½	29½	
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	Jun26
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun26
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun17
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	9	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	6	3	3	3	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	62	63⅞	62½	62½	+ ⅛
14¼	10	City I & F .60e)	1	10½	10⅜	10½	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1⅛e)	3	33	31½	31½	+1½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33	33	33	+2
41½	25⅛	Climax I I (1.20)	8	27¾	26⅞	27	− ¾
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	7	34	33½	33½	+1
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1⅝e)	3	104	103½	103½	+ ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
20	10⅛	Colgate P-P(½)	20	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ½
97½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	+1
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	9	22½	22	22	+ ¾
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	16½	16	16	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	5	16⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	335	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	82	80	80	Jun27
81⅜	31⅜	Colum Pict	3	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	Jun18
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17½	16½	16½	Jun25
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	4	79½	79½	79½	+2½
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	7	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun20
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	19	36	34⅝	34¾	+ ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	−1
1 65⅜	8	Coml Solvents	25	9¾	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Com'th & South	1500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	12	63⅞	61	61	+ ⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	135	30¾	30¼	30⅜	+ ¾
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	Jun21
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	9	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
12	10	Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	Jun19
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	9	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
97⅜	45⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	16	53¼	51¼	51½	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	164	30⅜	28⅝	28¾	+1
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jun27
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	27	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
4½	2¼	Consol'n Coal	5	3	2⅞	3	Jun25
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun20
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	99⅜	98⅜	99⅜	+1⅜
19½	9⅞	Contain Cp (¾e)	15	13	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
7¾	3⅝	Cont Bak (B)	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅜	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jun26
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	9	41¼	40	40	− ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun19
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6	6	6	Jun26
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅞
4¾	2	Cont Motors	15	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	15	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	2	24	23½	23½	+ ½
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	10	19	18	18	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	52	52	52	Jun27
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	11	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	170	170	170	
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	6	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	
1½	⅜	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	5	15	15	15	+1
105	75	Crane cv pf (5)

Commerce and Finance

Disposal of Billions of Foreign-Owned Assets Poses Big Problem

Business and Industry

Bank Analyzes Fundamentals For Defense

That the nation must take time by the forelock and prepare itself in all urgency for the possible emergencies ahead is the gist of the monthly letter just issued by the First National Bank of Boston. It emphasizes the sacrifices that citizens must make to put the United States in an impregnable position, declaring that there is now vital need for national unity, hard work, thrift and personal initiative.

The letter says:

"Appalling events have taken place in Europe with bewildering rapidity. Since last September, nine countries have been conquered by Germany, and Great Britain, the last stronghold of democracy in Europe, is fighting for her life. In view of these developments, our defense program has been speeded up to provide protection against possible aggression. This is a stupendous undertaking that entails not only vast appropriations of money but also the most efficient operation of our whole productive system.

"No one knows how many billions will be paid out for military purposes but if present schedules are carried out, the total will be staggering. The country is ready and anxious to expend whatever is necessary for adequate defense but there must be economy in other lines of governmental activity. Otherwise, the nation will break down under the strain. No time should be lost in eliminating waste and extravagance which should now be considered a menace to our security. We should reduce governmental bureaus and commissions and abandon forthwith the philosophy of spending our way into better times.

Sound Money Policies Needed

"The spending policies that have prevailed during the past few years have provided an opening wedge for the pressure groups to make raids upon the Fedearl Treasury but these funds for the most part have not been put to productive use. Many billions have been spent to prime the pump to create new jobs but this process has not been effective as is shown by the many millions still on relief.

"No one questions that those in actual need should be provided for but this should be done as far as possible within the capacities of states and municipalities where it can be more efficiently handled and the responsibility more definitely fixed. The greatest contribution toward social security would be sound monetary and economic policies all along the line.

"Moreover, the tax base should be broadened further so that all groups will realize directly that the country is carrying a heavy burden. It is only in this way that brakes will be applied to reckless spending. The larger the share of current outgo that can be borne by taxation or met out of public subscription from savings, the more secure will be our financial foundation, the keystone of our economic defense.

"To meet the stupendous tasks before us, industry must operate at the highest level of efficiency.

"The real test of our preparedness is the ability of industry to turn out quickly and in large quantites the necessary military equipment and at the same time provide the essential goods and services for our people. To do this adequately, industry must be geared to a wartime basis. Red tape must be cut and the shackles removed from business. No social benefit to any group should be permitted to stand in the way of a steady flow of goods for national security. In this connection we should profit from the tragic experience of France.

France Lost Years Ago

"The Battle of France was not lost on the battlefield but years ago when she adopted the so-called liberal social philosophy, which was reflected in a breakdown in her economic system. The severe limitation upon production in that country, together with the sharp increase in the wage rates, caused a spectacular rise in prices with consequent reduced domestic consumption and a serious decline in exports as well as in governmental revenue. This led former Premier Chautemps to remark as far back as the latter part of 1937, 'It is essential for the life of the country that production be increased, and this necessity must be placed before all others since the whole social fabric depends on it.' But the warning went unheeded and in consequence France was forced to capitulate.

"With the shadows of the totalitarian governments falling over two thirds of the earth, it is well for us to realize fully the import upon our economy of the coming struggle for power and markets. We shall be forced to compete with countries of low wages and long hours of labor. To meet this situation, we too shall be forced to tighten our belts and to work harder. The strain can be appreciably relieved by adopting sound economic and financial policies and restoring confidence in private enterprise so that jobs may be provided for those out of work.

"In this trying period we need to reaffirm the underlying principles that have made this country great during the past one hundred and fifty years. Through national unity, hard work, thrift, personal initiative—which has been the driving force of our material progress—and adjusting our policies to natural forces, we can place ourselves in an impregnable position to face the future."

President's Defense Powers Are Broad, Analysis Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Few business men are aware of the broad powers held by the President to insure the success of the armament program, according to the Standard Statistics Company. Contrary to popular belief, the nation does not have to be in a state of formal war before these so-called emergency powers may be invoked.

Under the National Defense Act of 1916 and subsequent amendments, the President has the power in time of war, or when war is imminent, to place through the head of any department of the Government an order with any individual or company for such material as may be required.

Compliance Obligatory

Compliance with all such orders will be obligatory and will take precedence over all other orders and contracts already on the books. The Secretary of War will decide on what the price is to be.

In case of non-compliance, the President can take over the plant if it is equipped to manufacture munitions or (and this is important) if it can be easily changed over to such manufacture.

The courts have ruled that any manufacturer giving such priority to Government orders is freed of any liability for breach of contract with private persons for contracts which he is unable to carry out because of the Government order.

The President is also empowered to designate sites upon any navigable or non-navigable river or upon public lands which, in his judgment, are the best, cheapest, and most available means for the production of nitrates and other products for munitions of war, and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers and other useful products.

The President is authorized to lease, purchase, or acquire by condemnation such lands and rights of way as may be necessary for the construction and operation of such plants. And he may acquire by purchase or condemnation the materials, minerals, or processes, patented or otherwise, needed for the construction and operation of such plants.

While these provisions of the law were inserted primarily to authorize the construction of government-owned nitrate plants, it is clear from the wording that the power could be used to acquire or produce practically anything.

Other powers, according to the Standard Satistics Company, include:

Communications — Under the Communications Act of 1934, the President, when he deems it necessary for national security, is authorized to demand priority for official messages. He may also close radio stations or assign them for use by any Government department in an emergency.

May Commandeer Water Power

Power—The Federal Power Act of 1935 permits the Federal Power Commission, in time of war or other emergency, to order production and direct distribution of power by interstate producers and to authorize connections with other producers. Under the Water Power Act of 1920, the power projects along navigable rivers, licensed by the Federal Power Commission, may be commandeered by the Government when, in the opinion of the President, the interests of national security so demand.

Lumber—In the event of war, the President may acquire land for lumber.

Tin—For purposes of national defense, the Tin Protection Act of 1936 empowers the President to control the export of tin plate through license.

Transportation — The United States Maritime Commission (under the Merchant Marine Act) may, during any national emergency proclaimed by the President, requisition any vessel of United States registry.

The Army Appropriations Act of August 29, 1918, authorizes the President in time of war to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation for national defense purposes.

Parts of the Espionage Act of 1917 still in effect empower the President, during a war in which we are neutral, to have vessels seized, which fail to observe regulations. Also, in an actual or threatened war, the President may regulate the anchorage and movement of vessels.

Finance—The SEC may suspend trading in any registered security on any national exchange for 10 days and, with the approval of the President, suspend all trading on any national security exchange for 90 days.

Under the National Emergency Banking Act of 1933, the President may, during the time of war or national emergency, investigate, regulate, and prohibit by means of licenses or otherwise any transactions in foreign exchange, as well as credit transfers between, or payments by, banking institutions.

Additional Powers

It is further provided by this law that during such emergency as the President may proclaim, no Federal Reserve member bank may transact any banking business except in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, with presidential approval.

Additional Powers—The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and various federal agencies have other powers which may be invoked if needed to aid the defense program. These include:

The controls over the commodity exchanges exercised by the Commodity Exchange Administration.

The price-fixing authority of the National Bituminous Coal Commission.

The broad powers of the Federal Trade Commission.

The President's control over the dollar through the Stabilization Fund and through his authority to change its gold content.

The power of the Secretary of the Treasury to set such prices for gold as he may deem most advantageous in the public interest.

The controls over crops exercised by the AAA.

Accounting Reform Found Overstessed As a Protection to the Investor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 17—Government-imposed reform of accounting reports as a means of gaining protection for investors is greatly overemphasized, it is declared in today's issue of the Bulletin of the Harvard University Bureau of Business Research.

Professor W. A. Paton of the University of Michigan, writing on "Recent and Prospective Developments in Accounting Theory," declares that "losses of long-term investors are largely the result of business conditions, and the effect of accounting on such conditions is generally not very great. . . .

"Losses of speculators are compounded of fluctuating business prospects, real and fancied, the nature of the mechanism employed, and speculative temperament.

"Given a condition of business fluctuation and development, people who wish to speculate, and machinery through which speculation is possible, it is hard to see how governmental supervision of accounting reports can be a control factor of major importance."

Professor Paton states, however, that every effort should be made to place corporate reporting on the highest possible level with respect to completeness, accuracy, and intelligibility.

His study is based on the Dickinson Lectures at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, which he gave in April of this year.

Increased consideration now being given to income measurement and reporting, Professor Paton predicts, will lead to more widespread accounting for the operations of the branch, division, department, or other operating unit.

At the same time, the shift in interest from the balance sheet to the statement of profit and loss, he feels, has been such that costs "is the significant term in present-day accounting. . . . A very large section of the so-called assets of business enterprises, especially in the public utility and industrial fields, consists of costs in process rather than available funds or currently recoverable values."

Regarding the conflict between the use of cost and some other basis of asset valuation, he concludes that the accountant "has been on the right track in giving his allegiance to the cost basis." From such a "deliberate and enlightened" point of reference, he declares, it will be possible to exert "a substantial influence in a constructive direction on proposals calling for basic amendment or reform of accounting concepts and procedure."

Great Northern Road Sells Bonds to RFC

NEW YORK (AP)—Sale of $20,000,000 of collatral trust 4 per cent bonds to the reconstruction Finance Corporation by the Great Northern Railway is announced by Francis J. Gavin, President of the railroad. The proceeds and cash will be used to retire $28,132,000 of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba extension 4 per cent bonds due July 1.

Great Northern loadings generally were running ahead of last year, Mr. Gavin said, and he increased his estimate of iron ore tonnage the road would carry this season to 18,000,000 from 14,000,000 tons.

Mr. Gavin estimated the railroad would more than earn its fixed charges, currently about $13,000,000 annually, for the first six months of this year.

Brown Company Reports Increase in Earnings

Improvement of approximately $1,500,000 in the operating results of Brown Company and its subsidiaries for the 24-week period ended May 18, as compared with the corresponding period of 1939, was reported by Serge Semenenko, Chairman of the paper and pulp company's reorganization managers

The report said that consolidated sales for the period were $10,574,012 compared with $7,519,299 in the similar period of 1939, and that net income before depreciation, depletion and deferred interest on the present bonds was $1,344,713, compared with a loss of $154,444 last year.

After provision of $816,358 for depreciation and depletion, the report said, income before bond interest but after Canadian income taxes and adjustment for foreign exchange was $528,355 against a loss of $965,703 in the similar period last year after depreciation and depletion of $811,259.

New FSA Chief

© Harris & Ewing

C. B. Baldwin

Appointed chief of the Farm Security Administration. He succeeds Dr. W. W. Alexander, resigned. Mr. Baldwin formerly was an assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, beginning in 1933. He became Assistant Administrator of the Resettlement Administration two years later and continued in the FSA.

SEC, Utilities Ask Change In Holding Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A proposed change of rules which would eliminate about 75 per cent of the hearings now held under the Holding Company Act has received strong indorsement by representatives of utility companies meeting here.

These representatives have been conferring with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and suggest only a few changes of wording. Joseph L. Weiner, director of the utilities division of the SEC, presided over the conference. It was his division that proposed the change and has the support of all but one member of the five-man Commission.

Memoranda prepared by the majority of the Commission and by Commissioner Robert E. Healy, the dissenter, has been made public through copies of the proceedings.

Proposed Rule U-8

The proposed Rule U-8 would permit certain declarations and applications of holding companies or their subsidiaries to become effective after 30 days without hearing. In general all applications and declarations under the act except those under the "death sentence" (Section 11), relating to reorganization and applications for exemption, would be covered by the new rule.

Specifically the new procedure would relate to all applications and declarations under Sections 6 (b), 10, 7, 12 (b), 12 (c), 12 (d), 12 (f), and 8 (c).

The procedure is much the same as that under the Securities Act, which provides that registration statements covering new security issues shall become effective 20 days after filing unless in the meantime the SEC has called a hearing because of some apparent deficiency. In the same way under the new procedure the SEC would permit the applications and declarations to become effective on the thirtieth day unless a hearing had been called for some special reason in the intervening period.

It was pointed out in answer to questions of utilities officials that when a company subject to the act is offering new securities it can arrange to have registration of the securities become effective on the same date, as the declaration would be automatically cleared under the new rule by filing the declaration 10 days in advance of the filing of the registration statement.

Says Rule Illegal

Commissioner Healy, the dissenter, held that the rule was illegal under the statute, at variance with "general principles of constitutional government," and if his argument were correct, "the question is raised as to the validity of any order issued under the proposed rule." He insisted that the statute required the commission to make an affirmative finding when it approved a declaration or application and that in order to make a finding a hearing had to be held.

The majority memorandum, representing the views of Jerome N. Frank, chairman, and Commissioners Sumner T. Pike and Edward Eicher, with Commissioner Leon Henderson concurring but not participating, asserted that "the purpose of this rule is, in the interest of practical administration, to cut red tape and to save much time and expense for utility companies."

The utility representatives who conferred with the commission and its staff were George W. Lewis, Public Utility Management Corporation; Philip L. Ross, American Water Work and Electric Company; E. G. Windle, Garfield Scott, and Henry C. Place, United Gas Improvement Company; A. J. G. Priest, Reid & Priest; W. G. Bourne, Commonwealth and Southern Corporation; J. P. Van der Voort, American Gas and Electric Company; Richard J. Smith and Judge J. J. Burns, 40 Wall Street, New York, and Dick Judy, New England Power Company.

U. S. Ponders Disposition Of Foreign-Owned Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States may have to face the question of seizing foreign-owned assets here to protect more than $5,000,000,000 in loans to countries invaded by the Nazi forces in Europe, banking sources said.

Mainly in doubt, it was noted, is the $4,160,000,000 France owes the United States on World War debt account.

The United States' chances of collecting on the war debt, banking circles observed, obviously would be remote since a victorious Germany would have a first mortgage on France for any claims of reparations the Nazi regime might make in the final settlement.

Approximately $600,000,000 in bank balances and long-term investments in the United States have been frozen under the Washington order to prevent French assets from falling into Nazi hands. In addition, a substantial amount of French gold has been tied up.

Gold Is Frozen

Altogether, informed quarters estimated, well upwards of $2,000,000,000 in bank deposits, gold and other assets of France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Norway have been frozen here under government order pending the clearing of the European situation.

Undetermined amounts of privately-owned securities—placed by some sources at several billions—also were said to be in the United States for safekeeping for individuals, institutions and governments of countries which have come under the Nazi heel.

A leading Wall Street banker, who declined to be quoted directly, said he believed the United States must consider taking over part of these assets to prevent them from being used by Germany in the event the Nazis consolidate their hold on the conquered countries.

Some withdrawals were being made from frozen accounts under licenses issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

But the bulk of the immense wealth lay idle in an unprecedented blackout of financial and trade relations with Continental Europe.

Bankers reported all trade and financial relations with France, as well as other countries under Berlin-Rome domination, were in suspended animation. Export and import business was at a standstill. Communication with the Continent was difficult.

French commercial representatives said they were in the dark; awaiting instructions, as to the future of French interests subject to direct or indirect German control.

The major part of French-owned assets in the United States, it was said, consists of bank deposits and gold rather than direct investments in factories or business houses.

Other Nations Involved

Likewise awaiting peace in Europe or definite settlement of the status of the conquered countries, bankers explained, are the commercial interests and assets here of Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Norway.

In addition to war debts, more than $600,000,000 in foreign dollar bonds, mostly German issues, were estimated to have been left in doubt in regards to repayment or interest returns in the future.

Most French corporate and municipal loans had been repaid or repurchased in the open market in recent years. The U. S. Commerce Department estimated only about $14,000,000 in French dollar bonds were left in hands of American investors at the end of 1938.

Remaining holdings of German, Belgian, Scandinavian and Polish issues also were reduced by repurchases in recent years, government estimates showed.

Unpaid on the war debt accounts, aside from the French obligations, are $449,000,000 for Belgium, $165,000,000 for Czechoslovakia and $259,502,000 for Poland.

Sharp Increase In June Retail Sales of Motors

DETROIT (AP)—Retail sales reports of the motorcar manufacturing companies for the second 10-day period of June show sharp increases over the preceding tabulation period as well as over the like time of last year.

Reporting "the greatest June second 10-day sales period since 1936," Chevrolet announced that new car sales for the second 10 days of the current month numbered 34,328 against 27,843 in the initial 10 days of June. Sales for the comparable period last year were 22,448 units.

Buick division of General Motors reported 8,473 new car sales for the second 10 days of June, compared with 6,716 in the preceding and 5,748 for the second period of June a year ago.

Oldsmobile's sales June 11-20 numbered 5,989 compared with 4,820 in the preceding 10 days and 3,725 for the second 10 days of June last year.

Pontiac motors reported sales of 7,665 units during the second 10-day period of June, compared with 6,681 in the preceding period.

Large Pig Crop In U. S. for 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated that the 1940 pig crop would be materially smaller than that of 1939, but larger than for any other year since 1933.

It estimated this year's spring pig crop at 48,007,000 head, a decrease of 4,336,000 or 8 per cent from the spring crop of 1939.

The department said the spring crop was smaller this year in all regions and in nearly all states. By regions the decreases were: North Atlantic 9 per cent; east north central, 1 per cent; west north central, 7 per cent; south Atlantic, 19 per cent; south central, 20 per cent, and western, 7 per cent.

The number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1940 was indicated at 4,496,000, a decrease of 585,000 head or about 12 per cent.

The spring crop in the leading producing states was estimated as follows:

Ohio, 2,499,000; Indiana 3,364,000; Illinois 4,492,000; Michigan, 817,000; Wisconsin 2,102,000; Minnesota, 4,253,000; Iowa, 10,050,000; Missouri, 2,450,000; South Dakota, 1,833,000; North Dakota, 791,000; Nebraska, 2,454,000; Kansas 1,096,000, and Texas, 1,142,000.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 205

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1940.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.

Boston, June 25, 1940.

A helpful banking connection

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK STREET, BOSTON

Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Bank Executive

Dean R. Hill

Of Buffalo, New York, nominated President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, succeeding Byron T. Shutz of Kansas City, Missouri

Celanese Corp. Expansion Plans Given Approval

NEW YORK (AP)—Prior preferred stockholders of Celanese Corp. of America approved management plans for increasing the company's indebtedness from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000 in order to provide funds for plant expansion, refunding and other corporate needs.

Common stockholders approved these recommendations at a meeting on June 20 but because of the late arrival of proxies from European holders there was not a sufficient number of prior preferred proxies at the meeting to approve the proposals by that class of stockholders.

The new indebtedness could be bonds, debentures, or other forms, as determined by the directors.

Company officials said after the meeting no new plans for further expansion of plants or other improvements were in immediate prospect, but that such plans would undoubtedly receive early consideration now that the financing end of the program had been cleared up.

The company and its affiliates have plants at Cumberland, Md.; Celco, Va.; New London, Conn.; Williamsport, Pa., Newark, and Arlington, N. J.

Manitoba Farmers Warned of Further Wheat Surpluses

BRANDON, Manitoba (CP)—Delegates to the first annual convention of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture warned that a serious situation will confront western farmers due to further wheat surpluses flooding the market.

They declared the present carryover and lack of export combined with this year's harvest will overtax storage facilities. A resolution was passed urging the Dominion Government to initiate a policy of storing wheat under seal on farms and erecting storage granaries on farms where needed.

Another resolution passed urges legislation to rehabilitate agriculture when the war is over.

The delegates endorsed the Dominion Government's action to make the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act again operative in Manitoba.

George Bickerton, President of the Saskatchewan branch, United Farmers of Canada, urged complete union of all farm bodies in Canada. He declared that Canadian farmers were capable through organization of placing themselves above the aid of commercial organizations.

D. J. Reid of Hargrave, Manitoba, was elected President.

Loans to Brokers Drop $18,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $276,000,000.

The week ended June 6 and the total represented a decrease of $18,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $496,000,000.

New Financing Plans Filed By Several Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Security and Exchange Commission has received application from the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. for a proposed issue and sale of $50,000,000 of 3 per cent mortgage bonds, due in 1970.

The application reported that $42,000,000 of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds would be applied to the redemption, at 105 per cent of $40,000,000 of the company's 3¾ per cent first-mortgage bonds, series due in 1965. The balance would be used for the construction of a new generating unit and additional boiler capacity at an estimated cost of $6,300,000.

Copperweld Steel Company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the contemplated offering of a maximum of 75,000 shares of additional common stock, it is announced by S. E. Bramer, President of the company. Riter & Co. is named as principal underwriters.

Net proceeds from the proposed offering of common stock will be devoted partly to the discharge of a $500,000 bank loan and partly for additions to the company's general funds representing reimbursements for capital expenditures and additions to working capital.

The company announces that it is now completing its plan for the manufacture of electric-furnace alloy steels, costing approximately $3,200,000. Early this month it started commercial production of such steels in the form of blooms and billets and it is expected to place in operation by July 15 an 18-inch mill for rolling steel into billets and bars and by August 31 a 12-inch mill and a 9-inch mill for rolling steel into bars and rods.

The Rochester Gas & Electric Corp. has filed an amendment to its registration statement stating that its plan to offer privately its $15,000,000 general mortgage 3⅜ per cent bonds, Series K, due in 1970.

The company originally had planned to offer the bonds to the public through a syndicate headed by the First Boston Corporation and Smith, Barney & Co.

The amendment declared the company would offer the bonds privately to certain present holders of its general mortgage 4 per cent Series F bonds, outstanding the amount of $15,000,000, the right to exchange their holdings for a like prinicipal amount of new Series K bonds.

Rossmoore & Robbins

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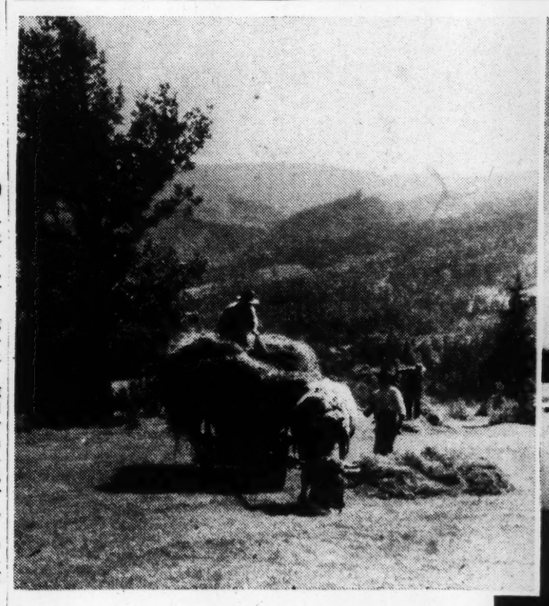

New England Calls

Glorious New England invites you to sojourn among her hills, on her beaches, by her lakes, in her villages and cities. Everywhere you'll hear history whisper, yet New England is modern. Hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will direct you to this glorious land.

VACATION IN NEW ENGLAND

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Canadian Gold Concerns Prop Foreign Credit

TORONTO (CP)—Toronto mining men said increased taxation will not be allowed to retard the efforts of Canadian mining companies in producing gold to buttress the Dominion's stock of foreign credit.

This matter was the subject of correspondence months ago between the Dominion Finance Minister and mining heads, one director said in an interview, and the Minister was assured the mines would co-operate fully.

Grade Holds Up Well

Another mining director said it would be a simple matter for some companies to lower their grade and thus avoid the excess profits tax, but he felt sure no companies were doing it. The millheads of all mines fluctuate more or less, this director said, and all the recent slight decrease in the average of grade might be accounted for by the necessary milling of development ore by some companies.

The records show some reduction of grade in the months following the outbreak of war. In the prewar months of 1939 the average grade for Ontario mines was 0.283 ounces of gold per ton of ore milled. In December the grade was 0.281, in February 0.278, in April 0.269 and in May 0.264.

Canada has 134 mills producing gold at present and 63 of these are in Ontario. Production in the first quarter of this year was 1,258,708 ounces valued (at $38.50 an ounce) at $48,460,000. If that rate is maintained the 1940 output will be close to $200,000,000 compared with $184,000,000 in 1939 and $166,207,000 in 1938.

Production Expands

Canadian gold production expanded rapidly following the fixing of the gold price at $35 an ounce by the United States although the industry had been stimulated greatly in the preceding years by the slow advance of the gold price in terms of sterling. Canadain output in 1934 was about $103,000,000. In 1931 the output was $55,000,000, in 1928 $39,000,000, in 1918 $14,500,000, in 1908 $9,900,000, in 1898—when gold was found in the Yukon—$13,775,000, in 1888 $1,098,000 and in 1858 $705,000.

Larke stocks of earmarked gold were accumulated at Ottawa toward the end of 1939, chiefly the possession of the British government. The war already was in the offing and the British were stocking here the only form of money acceptable by the United States for materials.

The bulk of this was shipped later to the United States, bringing shipments from Canada up to $612,949,000 in 1939. In 1934 this country shipped $86,829,000, in 1935 $95,171,000, in 1936 $72,648,000, in 1937 $111,480,000 and in 1938 $76,315,000.

Boston Stocks

June 28

Div. In $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8.75	Bos & Alb	82¼	81¾	81¾	81
8.00	Bos Edison	136	135	135½	133½
5.00	Bos Elevated	41	40⅛	40⅛	40½
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	18	18	18	18½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	12	12	12	12
..	Copper Range	4	4	4	4
	E Gas&Fuel	2	2	2	2⅛
..	EG&F pf	19	18¼	18¼	18¾
1.12½	EG&F pr pf	46	45	45	45
	Eastern SS	4	3¾	3¾	3½
1.00b	Employ Group	18½	18	18½	18
..	Isle Royale	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
..	Maine Cent	5	5	5	5
..	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	5⅛
1.75a	NE Tel&Tel	115	113	113	112
.80a	Torrington	25	24¾	24¾	24
2.50b	Un Sh M	61½	61	61½	60⅝
1.50	Un Sh M pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾

*Ex-dividend †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¾s '74-'43	108.12	108.12	108.12
9	3¼s '46-'44	109.17	109.12	109.12
5	3¼s '46-'44 reg	109.10	109.10	109.10
10	2½s '53-'51	103.20	103.20	103.20
5	2⅞s '60-'55	107.15	107.15	107.15
1	2¾s '63-'58	106.10	106.10	106.10
17	2¾s '65-'60	106.14	106.9	106.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '47-'42	104.4	104.4	104.4
25	3s '49-'44	107.14	107.14	107.14

Home Owners Loan

15	2¼s '44-'42	103.25	103.25	103.25
1	1½s '47-'45	101.23	101.23	101.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	70	70	70
16	Alleghany cv 5s '44	76	76	76
17	Alleghany cv 5s '49	65½	65	65½
7	Alleghany 5s '50 st	38	37¾	37¾
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	105½	105½	105½
11	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¾	109¼	109¾
25	Am & For P5s 2030	50	49	49
50	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅞	102½	102¾
4	Am Int 5½s '49	98	97¾	98
3	Am T & T 5½s '43	108 17-32	108⅜	106½
4	Am T & T 3¼s '66	108	107⅞	108
14	Am T & T 3¼s '61	108½	108½	108½
14	Arm Del 4s '55	100	100	100
33	AT&SF 4s '95	103⅞	103	103
1	AT&SF 4s '95 reg	101	101	101
4	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	82½	82¾	82½
10	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95	95	95
5	AT&SF 4½s '48	103	102⅞	103
2	A C Line 4½s '64	47½	47½	47½
1	A C Line 5s '45	62½	62½	62½
2	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	32¼	32⅛	32¼
2	Atl&Dan2d4s'48	28	28	28
5	AtlGu&Wi5s'59	67½	67½	67½
1	Atl Refin 3s '53	106½	106½	106½
25	B&O '95 st A	28	26¾	26¾
60	B&O '95 st C	30¼	29⅝	30¼
45	B&O 2000 st D	27¾	27	27
39	B&O '96 st F	28	27	27
54	B&O cv '60 st	12⅛	11¾	11¾
19	B&O 1st 4s '48	67	66¾	66⅞
5	B&O Ple&Wv4s'51st	54	54	54
2	B&O S W 5s st	42¼	42	42¼
4	B&O T C 4s '59	52	51⅞	52
7	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	114¾	114¾	114¾
4	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	130½	130¼	130½
5	Beth Stl 3s '60	99¼	99¼	99¼
4	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	102½	102	102½
19	Beth Stl 3½s '52	108	107½	107½
7	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104¼	103¾	103¾
25	Boston&Me 5s '67	55½	54½	55
28	Boston&Me 5s '67 st	50½	50⅛	50¼
4	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	53¾	53¾	53¾
1	Boston&Me 5s '55	56	56	56
12	Boston&Me 5s '55 st	50½	50⅛	50¼
1	Boston&Me4¾s'61xc st	45	45	45
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93¼	93	93
22	Buf R&P '57 st	36½	35½	36
2	Bush Term 5s '55	39½	39	39
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	50	50	50
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	78	78	78
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	77	77	77½
23	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	79	77½	79
23	CanNatRy 4½s '56	76¼	75	76¼
7	CanNatRy 4½s '57	76	75	76
14	CanNor 6½s '46	89¾	88¼	89¾
2	Can Pac 5s '54	89	89	89
3	Can Pac 5s '54	61	61	61
5	Can Pac 4½s '46	65	65	65
5	Can Pac 4s perp	42½	42½	42½
5	Can of Ca cn 5s '45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	108½	108½	108½
7	Cen Pac 5s '60	42¼	41¾	42¼
14	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	13½	13	13½
1	C&O 3½s '96 D	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	84	81½	84
14	CB&Q 4½s '77	77⅛	75	77
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	88½	88½	88½
4	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93¾	93¾	93¾
	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	13	13	13
16	Chic Gt West 4s '59	26¼	25¾	26¼
1	Chi I & L 5s '66	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
12	CMStP gen 4s '89	22⅜	21½	22
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	15⅛	15¼	15⅛
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14½	14½	14½
2	Chi & NW 3½s '87	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
7	CRI&P 4s '88	12¾	12½	12¾
5	CTH&SE inc 5s '60	42	42	42
3	Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	107½	107½	107½
17	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
1	Childs Co 5s '43	41¼	41¼	41¼
193	City of NY 3s '80	95½	95	95¼
1	City of NY 3½s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
27	CCC&StL 4½s '77	48⅜	47⅛	48⅜
2	CCC&StL 5s '93 B	70	70	70
10	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	106¼	105¾	105¾
3	Clev UnTerm 5s '73	72¼	72⅛	72¼
2	Col P&I 5s '70	73	73	73
4	Col & So 4½s '80	26	25¾	26
4	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104	103⅝	103⅝
10	Colmbia G 5s 1961	103	103	103
7	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109	109	109
3	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110	109¾	109¾
30	Comwlth Edcv3½s '58	122	121⅞	121⅞
8	Con Edis 3½s '48	107	107	107
6	Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107⅜	107½
7	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	105¾	106
2	Con Rys 4s '54	13	13	13
4	ConP Ital 4½s '69	107⅞	107¾	107¾
1	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108	108	108
7	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Crown Cork 4½s 48	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	Crucible Stl 4½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s 42	22¾	22	22¾
5	Cuba R R 5s 52	28½	28½	28½
10	Dayton P&L 3s 70	104¼	104	104¼
25	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	49¼	48½	49¼
8	D & R G 4s 36	7⅞	7⅜	7½
9	D & R G West 5s 78	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	Dul Missabe & I3½s62	107½	107½	107½
3	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
3	E Ten V&G gn 5s 56	91	91	91
5	Erie rfg 5s 67	11½	11¼	11¼
15	Erie rfg 5s 75	11⅝	11½	11½
13	Erie gen lien 4s 96	25	24¼	25
4	Erie cv 4s 53 A	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	Erie & Jer 6s 55	55½	55½	55½
3	Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	103	103	103
7	Fed L&T 6s 54 B	30	29	29
6	Firestone T&R 3½s 48	104	104	104
2	Fla E Cst 5s 74	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
11	Gen Am Inv 5s 52	102¼	102	102
2	Gen Stl Cast 5s 49	69	69	69
4	Goodrich 4¼s 56	102½	102	102½
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83	83	83
7	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	84	83½	84
11	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101¾	101¼	101¼
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92½	92	92¼
2	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	76¼	75⅞	76¼
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Gulf St Util 3½s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Housatonic 5s '37	43	43	43
1	Houst'n Oil Tex 4¼s 54	98½	98½	98½
1	Huds Co Gas 5s 49	122½	122½	122½
15	Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	39½	39	39½
1	Hud & Man inc 5s 57	10¾	10¾	10¾
2	Ill Cen 4s 52	42	40½	42
12	Ill Cen 4s 55	42	41½	41¾
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42½	42½	42½
21	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	38	37¼	37¼
2	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	43	43	43
1	Inland Stl 3s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Interb R Tr 6s 32	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
1	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	8	⅞	8
10	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	48½	48	48½
10	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	54½	54½	54½
23	Int Paper 6s 55	102½	100⅝	102½
9	Int Paper 5s 47	102¾	102½	102¾
18	Int T&T 4½s 52	27⅜	27	27⅜
26	Int T&T 5s 55	28⅜	27½	28⅜
3	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	27	27	27
6	KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
2	Koppers Co 4s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Lac Gas 5½s 53	46½	46	46½
8	Lac Gas 5s '42	84½	84½	84½
1	L&&MS 3½s '97	86½	86½	86½
5	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	49¾	49½	49¾
3	Leh C&N 4½s '54C	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	LehValNY 4½s '40 asd	36	35	36
4	LehVal 5s 2003 asd	14	13⅝	14
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	12½	12½	12½
2	Libby McN&L 4s '55	101	100⅞	100⅞
1	Liggett&M 5s '51	127	127	127
4	Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	95	94½	95
3	Loews 3½s '46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8	Lone Star Gas3½s'53	109⅜	109	109⅜
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	122¾	122¾	122¾
5	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	78½	78⅛	78½
1	Louk&N 5s 2003B	98	98	98
9	Louk&N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
4	LouGas&El 3½s '66	109	108⅞	108⅞
4	MaineCen 4s '45	71	70	71
6	Maine Cen 4½s '60	43½	43⅜	43½
17	Manati Sug 4s '57	33	33	33
3	McKesson&Ro 5½s '50	87¾	87½	87¾
13	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103¼	102⅝	102⅝
5	Mo-Ill 5s 59	72	72	72
4	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13⅜	13	13⅜
4	M-K-T 4¼s 78	12⅜	12	12
2	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	10½	10½	10½
9	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	16¾	16¼	16¾
5	Mo Pac 5s 65 ct	16	16	16
29	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	16¼	16¼	16¾
21	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	16¾	16¼	16¾
18	Mo Pac 5s 80H	16¾	16¾	16¾
15	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	16½	16⅜	16⅜
1	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
1	Mon & Oh 5s '36 ct	31	31	31
1	Mon & Oh 4½s '77 ct	25	25	25
1	Monongah Ry 4s 60	104	104	104
19	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101¼	100⅞	100⅞
12	Mor & Essex 5s 55	36	34	36
12	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32½	31½	31⅞
3	Mor&Essex3½s2000	42½	43⅜	42½
6	Nash Cha&StL 4s '78	68	68	68
2	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106¼	106¼	106¼
13	N Orl Term 4s 53	60	59½	60
1	NO Tex&Mex 5½s '54	30¼	30¼	30¼
72	NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¾	55	55¼
72	NYC 4½ '2013 A	50	49¼	49¾
6	NYC cn 4s '98	54¾	54½	54½
5	NYC 3¾s '46	78¾	78¾	78¾
6	NYC cv 3xs '52	54	54	54
4	NYC&HR 3½s '97	75½	75¾	75½
12	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	56⅞	56½	56⅞
13	NYCh&StL 6s '41	81	80½	81
3	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	61	60	61
11	NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	53½	52½	52½
3	NY Dock Co 4s '51	48	47⅞	48
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
14	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16¾	16¾	16¾
3	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	25½	25½	25½
34	NYNH&H 4½s '67	16¾	16⅝	16¾
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	3½	3½	3½
10	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	4	4	4

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 28

Europe

Sterling	Today	Prev.	Day	Parity
Demand	$ ††	$ ††		$8.2397
Cables	3.94¼	3.90		8.2397
Francs—franc	††	††		*
Belgium—belga	††	††		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2265	.2265		$
Italy—lira	.0505x	.0505x		.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x		.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††		$
Sweden—krona	.2388	.2386		.4537
Norway—krone	††	††		.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††		.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075		.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x		.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0390x	.0368x		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x		.0298

South America

Argentina—peso†‡	.2170	.2140	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay†	.3800	.3850	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2387	*
Shanghai—dol	.0637	.0616	*
Straits—dol	.4425	.4425	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.8400	.8175	1.6931

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.022883 as of March 1. ‡Free market. $Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 26 compared with comparable date a year ago (June 26, 1939, shown in parentheses); Receipts $8,626,260.15 ($11,971,756.07); expenditures $22,593,592.96 ($22,467,895.86); net balance $1,971,880,951.04 ($2,946,055,554.87); working balance included $1,244,407,837.57 ($2,268,867,868.75); customs receipts for month $23,666,237.31 ($21,089,578.24); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $5,844,538,122.39 ($5,634,520,734.62); expenditures $9,513,611,509.25 ($9,109,132,164.21); excess of expenditures $3,669,083,386.86 ($3,474,611,429.59); gross debt $42,911,299,130.61 ($40,374,110,082.68); decrease under previous day $1,804,360.59; gold assets $19,871,257,097.86 ($16,071,440,023.84).

Large Shipment Of French Gold Arrives In U. S. Warship

WASHINGTON (AP)—A large but unannounced amount of gold purchased by the United States from France was brought to this country last week by the cruiser Vincennes, officials just disclosed.

A joint statement by the Treasury and Navy departments said:

"Some time ago the United States purchased a sum of gold from the French Government. It was transported to the United States aboard the U. S. Vincennes which was returning home from abroad."

The Daily Treasury statement last Friday showed a $250,000,000 increase in goverment gold holdings, an amount equal to an entire month's imports under normal circumstances.

The Vincennes had been on duty off Portugal and brought the cargo with it on its return to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, thus eliminating insurance and other charges the government ordinarily must pay.

Gold shipments from France usually come to the United States via Canada on commercial vessels.

Industrial Activity In Mass. Shows Gain

Massachusetts industrial activity during May was slightly ahead of the corresponding month a year ago, according to Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the State Planning Board. The index of the State Planning Board for May, based on an average of the years 1925-27 as 100, was 81.0 compared with 76.5 in May, 1939, a gain of 6 per cent.

Three of the component subjects showed gains of some degree over May, 1939: industrial employment as reported by the Department of Labor and Industries rose to 74.9 from 73.7 in May, 1939, a gain of 2 per cent. Total floor area of new building jumped 73 per cent to 40.0 from 23.1 a year ago. Cotton textile activity, as measured by spindle hours worked, was higher by 2 per cent at 45.8, compared with 45.1 for May, last year.

Electric power consumption was estimated at the same level as a year ago, 136.0; shoe production, the fifth component of the index, declined 5 per cent to 94.5 from 99.5.

The State Planning Board also reported a gain of 12 per cent in new factory orders received in May, as recorded by the Associated Industries, and an increase of 22 per cent in the R. L. Polk & Co. figures of new passenger automobiles sold in the state during April as compared with a year ago.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Nat'l Bank of Potts-town (Pa.)	$1.50	S	June 29
Distillers, Ltd., 1½%	.....	.....	.....
Hartford El Lt	73 1-3c	Aug. 1	July 5

Final

Distiller, Ltd, 8¾%	.....	.....	.....

Stock

Excelsior Life Ins Co (Toronto, Ont)	*$2	July 2	June 29

Irregular

Collyer Insul Wire	20c	July 1	June 24
Dejay Strs	10c	Aug. 1	July 15
Harrisburg Steel	20c	July 15	July 1
Lyon Metal Prod, Inc. (10)	25c	July 1	June 22
Medusa Portland Cem Co	50c	July 1	June 28
Royal Typewriter	$2	July 15	July 1

Resumed

Fostoria Pr Steel	25c	July 15	July 5

Initial

Northern Telephone Co.	17½c	July 15	June 15

B&O Income Rises

BALTIMORE, (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported its net railway operating income for May was $2,958,943, an increase of $2,082,317 over May, 1939. Net railway operating income for the first five months of 1940 was $9,535,548, an increase of $3,691,210 over the corresponding period of 1939.

Foreign Bonds

7	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	58⅜	58½	58⅜
12	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	58⅜	58½	58⅜
122	Argentine 4½s 48	76¼	75½	76
25	Argentine 4½s 71	65¾	65½	65¾
11	Australia 5s 57	41	40	41
16	Australia 4½s 56	37	35½	37
19	Austria 7s 57	11½	10¼	11½
1	Belgium 6s 55	50	50	50
28	Brazil 8s 41	12½	12⅜	12½
10	Brazil 6½s 26-57	10½	10⅛	10⅛
10	Brazil 6½s 27-57	10½	10⅛	10⅛
3	Budapest 6s 62	8½	8½	8½
16	Buen A 4¾s 77	41⅛	40¼	41
11	Canada 3¼s 61	69	69	69
1	Canada 3s 68	67½	67½	67½
5	Canada 3s 67	67	67	67
19	Canada 2½s 45	80½	80¼	80¼
2	ChileMtBk6¾s61asd	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2	Colomb 6s'61 Jan	21½	21¼	21½
5	Colomb 6s'61 Oct	21	21	21
5	Copenhag 5s'52	25½	25	25½
5	Cuba 5s (1904) '44	99½	99½	99½
10	Cuba 4½s'77	54¼	54¼	54¼
27	Denmark 4½s'62	25	25	25
16	Ger Govt 7s 49	24	23⅝	24
9	Italy 7s 1951	59	58¼	58¾
4	Milan Ctf 6½s 52	41¾	41	41
5	N Sou Wales 5s 57	37	37	37
1	N Sou Wales 5s 58	36	36	36
4	Panama 5½s 53	98¼	96¼	96¼
2	Panama 5s63A st asd	51	50⅞	51
2	Peru 7s 59	7	7	7
7	Peru 1st 6s 60	6½	6½	6½
5	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6½	6½	6½
1	Poland 4½s 63 asd	4	4	4
1	Prussia 6s 52	17⅛	17¼	17¼
1	Rio de Jan 8s '46	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
6	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	24¼	24	24¼
20	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	58	58	58
7	Urug a)3½s&4½s'79	35½	35½	35½
1	Uurg 4½s '78	31¼	31¼	31¼
10	Urug 4¼s 4½s '78	35	35	35
1	Yokohama 6s '61	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 3,735,000; previous day 3,248,050; week ago 4,304,100; year ago 5,766,300; two years ago 7,685,000; Jan. 1 to date 842,599,000; year ago 837,334,675; two years ago 875,905,605.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Ala Gt Sou (2e)	65	65	65
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	101½	101½	101½
170	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	92⅞	90	92⅞
800	Alum Co Am (2e)	162	160⅛	160⅛
25	Am C P&LA (3b)	28	28	28
600	Am Cit P&LB	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3000	Am Cyan B (.60)	34¼	32½	32½
200	Am Exp Lines (½e)	9½	9½	9½
100	Am Pork&Hoe (.70e)	12½	12½	12½
2300	Am Gas&El (1.60)	35	34	34
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25	25	25
1500	Am Light&T (1.20)	14½	14	14
100	Am Baracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Am Meter (2¼e)	28¼	28¼	28¼
200	Am Republics	6	6	6
17200	Am Superpow	⅝	½	⅝
1900	Am Superpow pf	13¾	11½	11½
500	Ark Nat Gas	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1200	Ark Nat Gas A	2½	2¼	2¼
400	Ark N Gas pf (.90k)	7½	7¼	7¼
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	90	90	90
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1000	Asso G&E A	¼	¼	¼
400	Asso G&E pf	2¾	2	2
1400	Atlas Corp war	¾	1⅛	1⅛
200	Auto V Mach (½)	4	4	4
400	Aviation&Tran	2⅞	2¾	2¾
30	Axton-Fish A	35¼	35¼	35¼
100	Ayrshire P

Hecht as Film Producer To Emphasize the Camera

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Attempts to avoid an undercurrent of seriousness in his early writing led Ben Hecht sometimes close to the edge of bathos; but his later motion picture work finds this seriousness reflected in able effort.

This is sometimes overlooked. But it will be recognized in any comprehensive history of the movies, in which Hecht's years as a $6,000-a-week writer will not go unnoticed.

Ben Hecht began his writing career as a reporter in Chicago, and by 1925 was well established. His book of newspaper sketches, "1,001 Afternoons in Chicago," brought him literary notice; his play, "The Front Page," written in collaboration with Charles MacArthur, brought him theatrical fame and fortune. Since 1925 he has written books, stage plays, and nearly 40 original stories and plays for the movies.

* * *

He has now enlarged one of his early sketches from "1,001 Afternoons in Chicago" into a full length original screenplay, which he is both directing and producing for Columbia, with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., as his co-producer and the chief actor in the piece. The story, as Hecht told it to me one afternoon in his office, is a simple and sentimental little tale of the Big City—and of the regeneration of a typical Big City young man who thought the city was his private oyster. The innovations he is planning in the way of set and camera treatment should make it one of the most novel pictures of the year.

He explained at some length that he is not an advocate of the talky brand of motion picture, even though he has always tried to make any picture on which he has worked bear the unmistakable mark of his own writing. He has never stinted his efforts to make a Hecht picture the writer's picture, instead of the director's picture, or the actor's picture.

But on the afternoon when I sought him out, he was instructing his cameraman, Lee Garmes, to study "Shanghai Express," which Garmes shot for von Sternberg, and any other pictures he could remember in which the camera, and not the writing or the acting, was most important.

"This is going to be that kind of picture," Hecht said.

* * *

When Garmes had gone, I told him that I found it a little difficult to recognize him in the role of a producer.

"You know why?" he asked. "Because I'm doing what I always suspected producers do on a picture—nothing. The producer sits around and watches the writer and the director and the players work, and then joins in the bows."

This, I said, didn't seem to give Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., much to do in the way of co-producing; and Hecht was quick to admit this.

"He's too good a man to be only an actor," he said. "He writes and paints well, and he thinks acting is a little silly; so I had to promise him a full-sized producing job to go along with the part he will play —or he wouldn't have come in with me at all."

But there was a genuine note of admiration for the actor in his tone as he spoke; and he seems convinced that only young Fairbanks could do the picture as he visualizes it.

Mexico Takes Initial Steps To Compel Military Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Obligatory military service has decreed for the first time in Mexican history at a recent meeting of the Mexican Cabinet. Creation of a Supreme Council of National Defense and a study being made for increasing the Merchant Marine, at the same time, reveals Mexico's recognition of the serious military threat to the American continent and her desire to co-operate with other American nations in continental defense.

The all important defense measures were recommended by President Cardenas and accepted by the Cabinet. They will be submitted for approval to a special session of the Congress with the certainty that they will be adopted. Date set for execution of the new measures is January 1, 1941.

All male citizens will be conscripted in three classes, varying according to age. The first of these will comprise men from 18 and one half to 30 years of age, the second from 30 to 40 and the third from 40 to 45 years. All over 45 years will be enrolled in the National Guard. The period of the service has not yet been revealed.

A big propaganda campaign to support the defense measures has been launched with testimonials published from civic and military leaders of the advantages to the nation of the training. The sports aspect of military life is also being stressed to make it attractive to Mexican youth who are ardent sports fans. Barracks have been selected but it is revealed that only 30,000 rifles are available at the National Armory for training the new troops.

Report Denied

Despite this shortage the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has officially denied an Associated Press report that the United States Government will finance Mexico's defense program with a loan of $10,000,000. Such a loan would seem logical in view of the United States' preoccupation with continental defense and it remains to be seen if future co-operation is forthcoming.

Labor laws will be revised to permit a man's absence from his work during the period of military service. Upon representation of a certificate showing the fulfillment of his training he may resume the position vacated without loss of seniority or union standing.

The greatest effect which the new military measures will have upon the national life will be in the undermining of the power of Labor which has been predominant here during the past five years. The placing of manpower under Army rather than Union control will break the power of Labor leaders who have wielded such wide influence, for both good and bad, in Mexican affairs. Since there has always been a conflict between the two leaderships it now appears that the Army will have unquestioned precedence over the syndicates.

One of the outstanding results will be the placing of the 30,000 militarized workers of the Confederation of Mexican Labor within Army ranks, thereby dissolving any power for independent action which they may have once had. In view of the Confederation's sympathies with Communism this reversal will also go far to break the power of the Communist Party in Mexican affairs.

Beneficial Result

A highly beneficial result of the military training will be the implantation of discipline in the working masses which have in the past been notoriously lacking in organization and, until recent years, in the co-operative spirit. What progress has been made in this direction may be attributed to the Confederation and its military training of the workers.

It is also apparent that a new military class will be created for the training of the conscripts. The Mexican Army has, however, in the past 20 years, advanced far from the era of the "caudillo" or chieftain leadership and today includes many of the most highly educated and able men in the Republic. It can today be accepted as a highly patriotic organization, devoted to national ideals and the maintaining of defense, as compared with its earlier factionalism and readiness to follow local leaders.

The building up of the merchant marine is a project which has been under discussion here for the past three years. This, too, will need funds which are not readily available and which may require some co-operation from the United States Government in the form of a loan. That the details and financing of Mexico's contribution to continental defense remain to be worked out is apparent but the good will of the Government has been established and is expected to be enforced with the co-operation of other American nations for the preservation of peace in this highly strategic area.

Japanese Tourists To China Curtailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—For many a month it has been one of the marvels of Japan that one country could provide so many people rushing to and away from a neighboring country, China. Travel facilities have been overcrowded and the great amount of apparently aimless Japanese touring around has grown to the proportions of a first-class problem.

But Japan prides itself on its efficiency—not always with the best of grounds, some outsiders feel —and this problem has now been taken in hand by the Government. A decision has been made that there should be official limitation of the number of Japanese travelers to China.

This was partly due to a feeling that the Japanese yen was being too liberally exported to China—where incidentaly it promptly goes on a black market which sets its exchange value far lower than the official rate, and, therefore, starts a new set of complications. It was also based on the view that many people of questionable character, often in search of equally questionable economic enterprise, have been going to China where they brought no gain to anyone but themselves.

O. G. Villard Resigns Post With Magazine

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation from 1917 to 1933 and a contributing editor since then, resigned from the magazine today, 46½ years after his first contribution to it.

"My retirement," he explained in his last article, "has been precipitated at this time by the Editors' abandonment of The Nation's steadfast opposition to all preparations for war, to universal military service, to a great Navy, and to all war."

Freda Kirchwey, present Editor, wrote in reply, "It frightens me to read such articles. They represent, in my mind, a danger more present than Fascism. They represent a retreat from the grimmest reality that has confronted our nation in many generations."

'Civilian Army' With Legion's Aid Proposed

BALTIMORE, June 28 (AP)—A nationwide civilian army, unarmed but otherwise completely militarized, laws proposed today by American Legion officials who disclosed detailed plans have been drawn to organize battalions in every city.

Units organized and drilled according to Army regulations would be formed under American Legion auspices and be staffed by officers from the Legion's ranks. Citizens from 18 years of age up would be eligible "recruits" in the army outlined as an aid to the national defense.

The program was submitted to the National Executive Committee after being laid before Army, Navy and Government officials, and was disclosed here after Maryland Legionnaires objected to it, some assailing it as "Fascistic," and "dangerous" as it might create a potential "bund" organization.

The Legion's National Commander, Raymond J. Kelly of Detroit, Mich., said at Norfolk, Va., that announcement of the proposal was a "breach of faith."

"The National executive committee has not had time to consider the proposal," he said. "Until the committee has considered it, I will have nothing to say." The plan was to have been submitted to Legion posts about July 1.

Government officials, Legion sources here said, advised the plan's supporters after a hearing on it June 10 that Federal authorities could not undertake the "active overseership" of such a program, and said the "co-operation should be with the various State Governments."

The civilian army would aid the Government in recruiting for the regular defense forces, develop interest in military training, help in a survey of strategical points and plan their defenses, support local agencies in controlling subversive activities, and assist in "blackout" tests and in the proposed national draft program.

'Buy Off' Barred In Reinstatement

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that an employer, ordered to reinstate an employe with back pay, cannot, in effect, "buy off" this employe in a private settlement.

The Court held the American Potash & Chemical Corporation in contempt of a National Labor Relations Board ruling.

The Labor Board charged the company had not complied with three NLRB decrees in 1938 and had failed to reinstate 19 men with back pay.

The Court opinion said it appeared from affidavits that the men had been offered back pay and bonuses of 12½ per cent if they would resign their rights to reinstatement. The Court added the company might purge itself of contempt by restoring the men, with back pay, within 60 days.

Oil Tableau Honors French Colonists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A tableau in oils, commemorating the settlement in 1861 of the first colony of French-Canadians at Ste. Agathe des Monts in the Laurentian Mountains near Montreal was unveiled here June 24.

The painting, measuring 20 by 30 feet, was erected a short distance off the Laurentian highway at the southern entrance of the town. Painted on tin and framed in heavy wood the tableau is the work of two Montreal artists. Its central figure is a habitant farmer leaning on his hoe in a pensive mood. In the background are hazily depicted figures of a missionary, Champlain, and an Indian.

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PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

SHOP
STEIGER'S
for All Fashionable Summer Wear
STEIGER'S

It's Smart to be comfortable
You'll love these
New WHITE Styles in
NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

LAWRENCE

Zipper and Wrap-Around
HOUSECOATS
with full circular skirts in gay prints and plaids
Sizes 12 to 20
$2.98
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
Prices advance July 1
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 Essex Street
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

Superb quality at lowest prices
Crisp Garden Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
for cool summertime menus
Royal Fruit Store
1737 MASS. AVE., Next to Woolworths

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully selected
Meats and Poultry Sea Foods.
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdoucts

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
19 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize In
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now Going On
FIRECRACKER SALE
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Give your precious furs the care they deserve
Cherry & Webb's operates the *only* CERTIFIED COLD FUR STORAGE VAULTS in Lowell.
Phone 7661. A Bonded Messenger will call for your coat.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

MEN! For Summer Comfort!
Washable Slack Suits
Slack and shirt to match or in contrasting colors. Ideal for summer evenings, weekends and summer sports.
$3.95 $4.95 $5.95 $7.95
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
Lynn, Massachusetts

Gifts for the Bride
Beautiful and Useful Gifts
Fine Quality—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

Furniture Gifts

Bring Cheer to the Home

Come and see the many gifts in

Desks, Chairs, Tables, Lamps

W. B. GIFFORD

"The House for Service"

97 and 99 Market Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BENOIT-DUFF CO.

93 Pleasant St., Malden

JANTZEN SWIM SUITS

4.95, 5.95, 6.95

JANTZEN TRUNKS

$2.95, $3.95

Sale of SUMMER DRESSES

$3.95, $5.95, $7.95

For Juniors, Misses, Women

Gordon's Woman's Shop

183 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

FLOWERS

for All Occasions

E. D. KAULBACK & SON

Florist

GEORGE H. PIKE Prop.

160 PLEASANT STREET

Tel. MAL. 0500

ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE

432 Main St., Malden Tel. Mal. 3641

Choice Fruits and Vegetables

"We Deliver Anywhere in Malden"

Wm. Russo, Proprietor

MEDFORD

We Carry a Complete Line of SUMMER FOOTWEAR

"Red Cross for Women"

"Florsheim for Men"

Tie and strap shoes for girls
A complete line for boys

Lorraine Boot Shop

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist Co.

Landscaping TEL. MEL. 1628

Loam

Evergreens

Plants

245 W. WYOMING AVENUE *Flowers*

ALECK'S

"Tropical worsted suits, slacks and polo shirts"

We treat you ☐ al' year ○

406 Main St. Tel. 3532-R

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE

Shoes with style that fit and are dependable

547 MAIN STREET

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3

ANDREWS' MARKET

Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery

Monitor Advertised Products

510 MAIN STREET

OUR GARDEN SHOP

158 ESSEX STREET

Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street.

Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil

C. B. & F. H. GOSS Inc.

Tel. 0794—0795

PRIOR

The "Haberdasher"

Straw Hats—Sport Coats and Slacks

529 Main Street

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet

SALES and SERVICE

Selected Used Cars

Walter H. Woodward, 426 Adams St. BLU. 9200 East Milton

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*

Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.

'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners

1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP

PACKERS and MOVERS

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE

Van Disinfected After Each Moving

276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Gulf Hill Parlors

596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's

THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

Leighton's Bakery

62 Main Street, Amesbury
74 State St.
110 Pleasant St. } Newburyport

Near the thruway

W. E. ATKINSON CO.

Tel. 4 27 Water Street

AUTOMATIC HEAT

COAL and OIL

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton

T. B. HAFFEY CO.

UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES

Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.

361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE

Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500

B. S. HATCH CO.

YOUR JULY 4 DINNER

CHOICE SALMON

FRESH PEAS

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET

1237 Centre St. Cen. New. 4240

NEWTONVILLE

Saunders Shops

334 WALNUT STREET

Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.

Agents for
"Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte"
Hosiery and Undergarments

Enjoy Wearing Washable Dresses This Summer, Correctly laundered.

Dedham Custom Laundry

Dedham 0108

COME and SEE SHOP

318 WALNUT STREET

Whether You Vacation at Home or Afar, We're Ready to Serve You Where You Are

NEWTON—West Newton

BATHING SUITS
SUMMER SPORTSWEAR
KEDS—KEDETTES
Complete Camp Outfitters

BARRON'S

West Newton Square

PLEASE DON'T

Put Your Winter Garments Away Soiled!

A - B - C
Dry Cleaners, Inc.
WES. NEW. 2600

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products

Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)

Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

NORTHAMPTON

FELL-BARR

Delicatessen

17 Pleasant Street

PITTSFIELD

HYATT GAS SERVICE

Pyrofax
Gas Ranges—Refrigeration
Hot Water Heating and
Gas Radiators

Real Gas for Gasless Homes
Our New Quarters

164 GALE AVENUE TEL. 8131

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Walk-Over Shoes

For Men and Women

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service

Shapiro Motors

Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The

AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.

Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream

DELICIA Ice Cream

FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.

120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.

Lighting and Power Supplies

"Budgit" Hoist
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Fluorescent Lighting Units

63 AGLE STREET

Visit Our Luggage Dept.

and see our Complete Assortment of Leather Goods

BESSE-CLARKE

273 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRESH EASTERN SALMON and GREEN PEAS for July 4

We carry a full line of Monitor-advertised BIRDS EYE PRODUCTS

GAMBLE'S MARKET

Gra. 8600 Quincy, Mass.

BLANKETS!

Restored to their original beauty. No shrinkage. Mothproofed Rebinding at small cost.

OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS, CLEANERS

Pres. 5000

DUSTPROOFED 'blue coal' CLEERCOAL

NEW ENGLAND COKE by a modern method

FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS

RALPH COAL CO.

13 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0889

The Sign of Quality Since 1899

FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.

THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

SEARS THRILLER DAYS

Friday and Saturday

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

1589 HANCOCK STREET

UPHOLSTERING

Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.

Peterson-Krishfield Co.

497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

READING

Heating Oil and Service

see us about our Budget Plan

CHAPIN OIL CO.

134 High St., Reading Rea. 0599

Town of Reading, Mass.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.

MERCHANDISE STORE

dealers in

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

for the home

25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 3340

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05

Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.

Telephone Ston. 0407

New Method Laundry

22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Contract Now for

NewEnglandCoke

with

W. BANCROFT & CO.

Phone Reading 1264

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND

225 Essex St., Salem

The style shop where style shops

MEN'S and WOMEN'S

QUALITY CLOTHING

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON

Rogers Strawberry Farm

"ARISTOCRAT" STRAWBERRIES

Local Delivery Service

371 South Main St. Tel. 2034

SHARON, MASS.

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT MOTOR SALES

DODGE-PLYMOUTH

Sales and Service

Automotive Electricians

At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products

QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

J. F. SHERIDAN & SON

Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0884

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.

Job Printing

5 College Circle. Davis Square

Telephone Somerset 2730

C. J. MIERS & SONS

Roofers

ESTABLISHED 1857

Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.

Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0638-R

BELDEN & SNOW

The Men's Wear Stores

Davis Sq. — Union Sq.

and

439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

★Star Market Co.★

Exceptional week end saving at the Store of Quality

401 Highland Ave., Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service—

CHARLES W. GOWEN

Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

TAUNTON

The Smartest, Most Up-to-Date Summer Clothes in Taunton

will be found at this store. Come and prove this statement.

E. A. THOMAS CO.

"The House of Courtesy"

TAUNTON, MASS.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.

Main and Lexington Streets

Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*

Prompt Delivery

Palm Beach Suits

STETSON STRAW HATS

A good place to buy good clothes

429 Moody St., Wal. 1884

GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

★Star Market Co.★

WEBER DUCKLING

lb. 16c

24 Mt. Auburn Street Mid. 8600

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mobilubrication Certified

ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephone Wel. 1276 or 1578

Let us condition your car for Summer driving—"Bumper to Bumper"

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES

COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER

Call WELLESLEY 1530

1876 **J. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1939

WEYMOUTH

Be It Rain or Shine

Your Clothes Come Home Just Right from the

South Weymouth Laundry and Cleansing Co.

TEL. WEY. 2300

WEYMOUTH HEIGHTS

JOHN A. CLARK

Carpenter and Builder

Jobbing

38 Colonial Road, North Weymouth

TEL. WEY. 0314

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

JENNEY SERVICE STATION

Winthrop Highlands

JENNEY AERO GASOLINE

Solvenized Regular 13c gallon
Solvenized Aero 17c gallon

Open 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.
CALL OCEAN 0527

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SEAFORD: Sussex, "Hughenden"—Five minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine; separate tables; moderate terms.

FLATS TO LET

SEVENOAKS — Self-contained furnished and unfurnished flats, also suite, equipped cooking arrangements; lovely garden. 19 Granville Road. Phone 1219.

WORTHING — Attractive sunny maisonette, unfurnished; 2 bedrooms, large lounge, kitchen, bathroom, C. H. W.; 1 year's tenancy or longer; rent £80; rates £15. 12, The Towers, Worthing.

FOOD PRODUCTS

L. & P. KEEN

42 Ellacombe Road, Torquay

GROCERY—FRUIT—VEGETABLES

PAIGNTON, DEVON — Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

HOUSES TO LET

SURREY: Neutral Area—Six miles Guildford, 35 mins. Waterloo; furnished or unfurnished, modernized 16th century house, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, central heating, Aga cooker; stocked lake and gardens, cottage, garages, stabling; unique. Tel.: Elstead 3119. Box W-1003. BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SEAFORD: SUSSEX—Restful accommodation in small, comfortable house by the sea; good cooking, individual attention. "MANORA," Connaught Rd.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST WANTED

LADY—As secretary or any position of trust; experienced in home management and domestic staff. Box W-1571, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

BERKS—Two large rooms in lady's house, well furnished; beautiful country (close bus and train); garden, modern conveniences; attendance if required. "Westwood," Cookham.

SHOE REPAIRING

SPURWAY FOOTWEAR SERVICE — High class boot and shoe repairers; best quality leather, moderate prices; music cases, satchels, dogs' collars, leads, kept in stock. Shrimpton & Son, 2B, Spurway Parade, Woodford Avenue, Ilford.

TUITION

LADY, with afternoons and evenings free, would undertake teaching; usual English subjects and French (conversational, grammatical and commercial); Kingston-on-Thames district. Box W-1581, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.

Builders and Decorators

SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS

20 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd. Phone Bexhill 197

LONGLEY'S

Complete House Furnishers

Specialists in

Carpets and Linoleums

St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

For Better Milk

SAND HALL AND SIDLEY FARMS

Phone BEXHILL 442

LAUNDRIES

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones

THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 343

THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 9

THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365

Personal Supervision, Resident Director, MARY STAMPTON

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies

Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.

Established 1870

568 MOSELEY ROAD 12.

Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations

South 0161 DECORATOR

TAILORS

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

A. B. SEAR, Ltd.

39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.

Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers

Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE

J. J. Allen Ltd

THE QUADRANT TEL. 513

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Reliance Laundry, Ltd.

PAISLEY ROAD

PHONE SOUTHBOURNE 106

TWICE A WEEK I pass your door

Harvey Nichols & Co.

LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH

Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

AISH & CO.

Yelverton Road, Bournemouth

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power

Advice and Estimates Free

Tel. 3700

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

HICKS BOSCOMBE

Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants

Alfred Cave Ltd.

TEL. WINTON 213

Prompt Deliveries

Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Wilsons Ltd.

LADIES' FASHIONS

62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.

Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie.

The Leading Specialist House

Gervis Place, Bournemouth

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS

SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs

MEADERS LTD

643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

GRACE BROS.

Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers

6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881

Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD. 62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON

Specialists in

HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS · DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS · HOSIERY
LINGERIE · KNITWEAR & GOWNS

HETHERINGTONS

General Drapers & Millinery Specialists

WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES

of All Kinds

ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR

Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE

MRS M RUDLEDGE

12 Western Road, Brighton

WILLIAM HILL (HOVE) LTD.

High-Class Millinery

GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

BRISTOL

HOLIDAY FROCKS
SWIM SUITS
& BEACH WEAR

Jolly & Son Ltd.

BRISTOL

Brookes of Bristol

DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ

Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453

Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

A. E. FINCH

Electrical Engineer and Contractor

ELECTRICAL WORK of All Kinds

Advice and Estimates Free

Colston Yard Colston Street, Bristol 1.

LANNING & JUDD

Ironmongers

20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol, 1
TEL. 25753

Garden Shelters, Deck Chairs
Lawn Mowers, Meat Safes, Suit Cases
Every Comfort for Your Garden

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe

AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER

• BOOKLET ON REQUEST

63 Queen's Road
Massingham
Bristol 8

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE **MARKET SQ.**

BROMLEY, KENT (RAV 0042)

FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS

Market Square and Widmore Road

PARSONS *of Bromley*

LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY

Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters

PHONE RAV. 0302

Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.

234 High Street, Bromley

For Best Quality

COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE
CORN, SEEDS and FERTILIZERS

Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common

Phone Ravensbourne 0388

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery

P. H. EDE

Distinctive Jewellers

We specialise in repairs

116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)

KEIL

Builder and Decorator

St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

Charles E. Burgess

7 Mercery Lane and 58 Palace St.

Groceries—Provisions

of the Highest Standard

BEASLEYS

Dyers and Cleaners

Carpet Beaters

22-24 Stour Street Tel. 2833

47 St. George's Place, 41a St. Peters Street

S. W. Bligh RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & CO. LTD. CAMBRIDGE 4288

THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS

Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S

Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates

23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

Everything Electrical Refrigeration and Radio

F. H. BASTIN & SON

LITTLE PROMENADE *also* 86, Winchcombe Street and 230, Bath Road. Tel. 2977

Cavendish House CHELTENHAM LTD.

CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

DIAMOND LAUNDRY

"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services

PHONE 2146

COTSWOLD CHEESE

Made at Cirencester. Delicious Flavour

The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.

Promenade Pittville Street
Phone Dairy 3093 Creamery 2535

(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

CROYDON PURLEY and District

PHONE CROYDON 4300

SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD

VALETING CRAFTSMEN

19, London Road, Croydon
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678

We greatly appreciate your custom.

For Better Value Order

OXCROFT KING OF COALS

from

T. S. and C. PARRY

Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists

8, Station Approach, E. Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts

Readers of this paper receive special attention.

Old Dutch Cleanser

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE

The Addiscombe and Shirley

GROCERS

For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper.

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District
(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Use No Hooks"

(Kate Smith on CBS program)

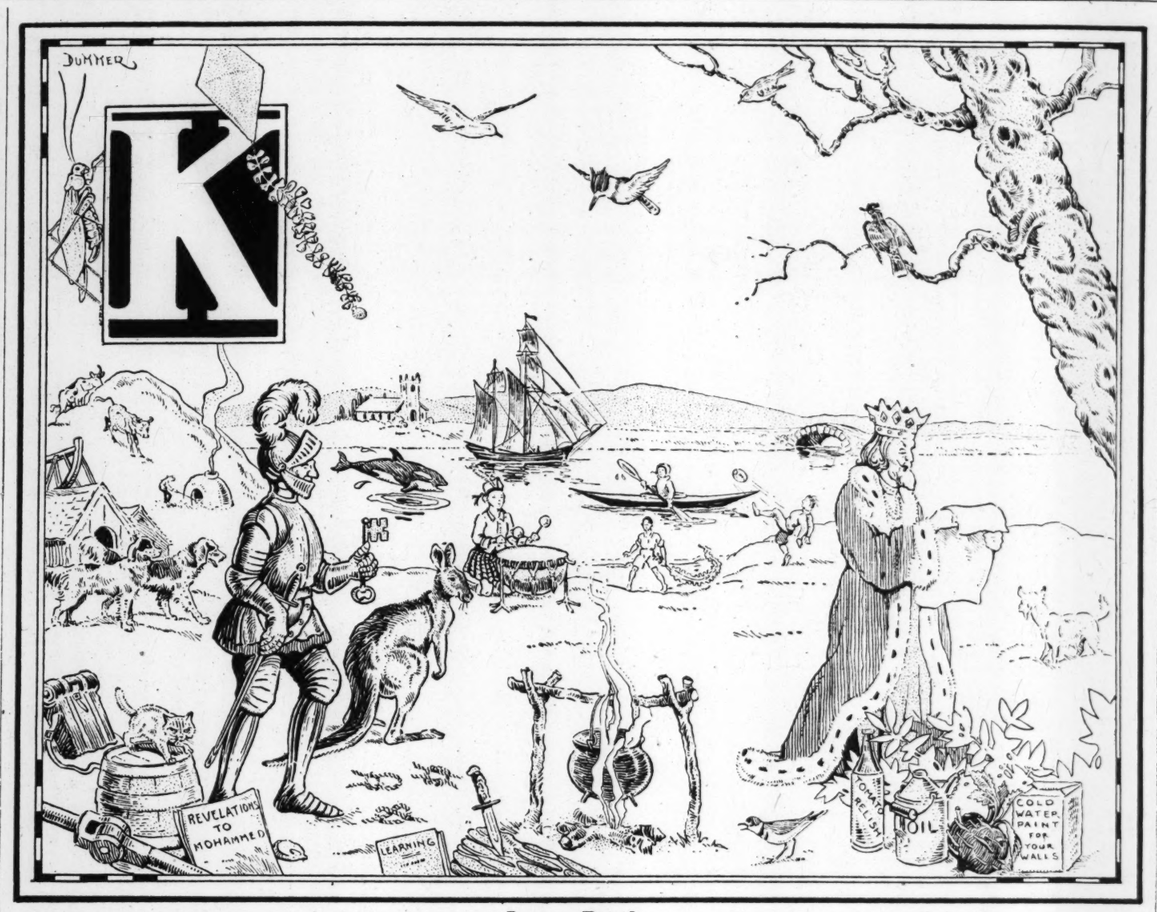
New York

Little stories behind the news . . . small incidents that give us food for thought somehow or other they always fascinate me more than the headlines, and I like to pass them along to you. The story I'm going to tell you now concerns the oil fields of northwestern Pennsylvania.

Not long ago, a crew of workmen there were repairing a well. Something had gone wrong deep down inside, and one of the men recalled that at the time the well had been drilled, a block of wood had fallen down the pipeline. So, day after day, the crew worked at the top of the well, trying everything they could think of to retrieve the block. But they could get nowhere. Time was flying fast, and each day that the well was idle was a day of waste to the operators. Finally, in despair, they summoned an expert in petroleum engineering. The man arrived fully confident that he could make short work of the problem. He produced a long cable with several sharp steel hooks on the end of it, and lowered this device into the well. When this failed to work at once, the expert felt that it was because the wood block was wedged tight against the casing, but though he continued to grapple with the hooks, the days went by without success, and he didn't know just what to do next.

Now, on the sidelines, watching the whole business, was a man known to all the workers as "Brainy." But that name was their idea of humor, because "Brainy," ragged, penniless, and ignored, was always making suggestions about how to do things at the oil wells, and nobody ever paid any attention to him or to his advice. Much to the annoyance of the engineering expert, Brainy had been asking many questions about the well that wouldn't function . . . and finally, more in mockery than in sincerity, they asked him: "How would you do it?" "Who, me?" he said, "I'd pour water down the well and let the wood block float right to the top." And though the engineers still continued to chuckle over his simplicity they decided to try out the plan. They followed his advice, and then they didn't laugh any more, because they recovered the block of wood and started the well pumping again.

You know, I believe there's something powerful in the simple advice of that vagabond of the oil fields. Something that applies to all of us. We go along sometimes, trying to reach into human hearts with hooks to force up the charity, kindness and understanding that every heart contains at some depth . . . when perhaps we could float these qualities to the surface if we poured the water of tolerance, faith and love into the well. Perhaps the little words we often see on crates and cartons piled on shipping platforms might make a good slogan to live by. Just three little words: "Use no hooks."



Letter Puzzle

How many words beginning with the letter shown can be applied to this unusual collection of figures, objects, animals, etc.? A careful search should reveal more than 40. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

Geographical Oddities

To Both Oceans

Some years ago the late Dr. David Starr Jordan, one of the world's greatest icthyologists, was called upon to explain a mystery among the fishes of Yellowstone National Park. Certain species of trout indigenous to waters of the Pacific slope had been found in streams in the park flowing to the Atlantic down the east slope of the continental divide.

Dr. Jordan cleared this mystery by finding a marshy mountain meadow on the continental divide, in the park, which has two outlets—one to the Pacific through the Snake and Columbia Rivers, and the other to the Atlantic through tributaries of the Yellowstone River. Small fishes could easily make the migration over the continental divide from one watershed to the other.

It remained, however, for Lewis R. Freeman, well-known writer and explorer, to discover, in 1924, the world's only small lake known to have an outlet to three oceans. He found it high up on the continental divide of British Columbia, a lake little bigger than a pond, discharging its overflow through three outlets—to the Pacific, to the Arctic, and to the Atlantic.

Party Fun

Object Lesson

After the players are given paper and pencil, the hostess asks for three letters of the alphabet at random; for example, F. L. T. These letters are written at the top of each paper, and players are told to list all the objects he can find in the room beginning with these three letters.

A time limit is set—five minutes makes the game more lively—and lists are read at the end. The person with the longest list wins

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Kalsomine, kangaroo, katydid, kayak, keel, keg, kelp, kennel, kerosene, ketch, ketchup, kettle, kettledrum, key, keystone, kick, kid, killdeer, kiln, kilt, kindler, kindling, kine, king, kingbird, kingfish, kingfisher, kinglet, kirk, kite, kitten, kittiwake, knapsack knee, kneecap, kneeling, knife, knight, knoll, knots, knowledge, knuckle joint, knurled, kohlrabi, Koran.

In Lighter Vein

Even the Clock

"They work me night and day,
And I 'no like'—
I'm all wound up this way—
It's time to strike!"

The Difference

If she works before getting married—that's a career . . . if she keeps it up after marriage—that's a job.—Montreal Star.

A Picnic

When Betty came in from the children's party she had attended her mother said:

"Well, daughter, did you have a nice time?"

"Oh yes," said Betty enthusiastically. "It was the best party I ever tasted."

Proof Enough

Father and son were enjoying an afternoon in the country.

"Just fancy, William," said the father, pointing around him, "at one time these fields were covered by the sea, and fish were swimming about on the very spot where we stand."

"Yes, Dad," said little William, suddenly stooping. "Look, here's an empty salmon tin!"—Exchange.

Mrs. Ethel R. Adamson, Berkeley, Calif.

Historical Site

This monument marks the spot where William Tell shot the apple from the head of his son.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Weather Bureau Wins*

By Le Pelley

HELLO, TUBBY — WANT TO GET OUT ANOTHER WEATHER REPORT TODAY?
I DON'T THINK SO..! OUR SYSTEM OF JUST BEING OPPOSITE TO THE WEATHER BUREAU DOESN'T SEEM TO WORK VERY WELL!
THE PAPER SAYS IT'S GOING TO BE WARM AND DRY!
WELL....IT MIGHT AT THAT...
IF IT IS, IT WOULD BE A GOOD DAY FOR SWIMMING...
LET'S WANDER DOWN TO THE POND.. ...JUST IN CASE...
WOW.. I NEVER KNEW THE WEATHER BUREAU WAS RIGHT SO OFTEN
LIVE AND LEARN

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'd Be Glad to Oblige.*

By Rodgers

I guess the narrow fairway isn't the only thing that's wrong with Mr. Simpson's golf—
The little hole that he tries to roll the ball into-
Seems to be too small, too—
But I could fix that in about two shakes if they weren't so fussy about their ol' golf course!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Question for "Manly Manners"*

By The Hagers

COME 'N GET IT
THE MEMBERS OF THE SCAUP FILMS CAST ALL MET FOR THEIR NOONDAY REPAST.
A QUEER ASSEMBLY. ON MY RIGHT, ENCASED IN ARMOR, SAT A KNIGHT;
WHILE NEXT TO TED A QUEEN SAT DOWN, IN ERMINE ROBE AND JEWELED CROWN.
TED WHISPERED, "WOULD I BE AT FAULT IF I SHOULD ASK HER FOR THE SALT?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"The People's Choice"

The impossible has happened. The stone rejected of the politicians has become the head of the party. The man Republican leaders considered unavailable because labeled "Wall Streeter," "interventionist," and "utility magnate" has become the darling of the galleries. The man supposedly not well enough known and without a political machine has swept over all opposition on a tide of popular enthusiasm to take the nomination for President.

The manner in which the people "took to" Wendell Willkie is the secret of this reversal of all the political axioms. At Philadelphia it was quickly apparent that a spontaneous demand for him from all over the country could only be blocked by a combination of bosses. Delegates who went to the convention instructed or favorable to less dynamic candidates soon felt the surge of the "We Want Willkie" chorus, not only from the galleries but from the folks back home. The strength of that demand was due primarily to middle-class "amateurs" who took a belated but effective interest in politics and carried the Willkie drive to success.

The way in which the nomination was made, free from the smell of deals in "smoke-filled rooms" and in open response to the cry of ordinary Americans for a man to meet an extraordinary situation, gives a lift to the Republican campaign which was not expected. As a candidate Mr. Willkie has already proved to have a distinct aptitude for the rough-and-ready, quick-witted, homespun appeal that Americans love.

Republican leaders feared that a Willkie candidacy would be vulnerable to two attacks: That he is an "interventionist," and that he represents big-business. So far he has met such charges head-on, has seemed even to thrive on them.

On the side of foreign policy his early stand for a bigger view of America's role and for active aid to the Allies has been supported by the shift in American opinion under the battering of the news from Europe. As the true position of the United States in a new world becomes clearer, the Willkie candidacy may be seen to be the only possible one for the Republicans if they wished to meet the necessities of the hour.

The "big-business" label may also become an actual advantage. As startling and vast plans for meeting the Nation's situation shake down into practical projects, the Willkie experience in handling great industrial affairs and in dealing frankly with labor may appear indispensable for the most effective completion of the national defense program. Mobilizing industrial defense is big business.

Moreover, the people have already sensed that Mr. Willkie, with a well-grounded, historical liberalism and a quick responsiveness, does not fit the picture of a "soulless corporation" head. Among independents and conservative Democrats the fact that he was until 1936 a Democrat will be as much of an advantage in the election as it was a disadvantage in the convention.

In March this newspaper said that the possibility of Mr. Willkie's nomination depended much on whether the people came to know him. And it added:

> In the 1940 campaign the most vital domestic issues will be how to revive employment and how to maintain individual liberty and free enterprise. Many believe that election of a President who understood and encouraged business would solve the employment problem. Mr. Willkie has the confidence of the business community and a record that appears unique in recent American history for effective defense of individual liberty and free enterprise.

The Republican candidate's qualifications to deal with the issues that confront America have been improved by the way those issues have shaped up. The program for America he wrote in the April issue of Fortune Magazine is the finest we have seen. There is hope that his vision, combined with the impact of events, will remedy the weakness of the Republican plank on foreign affairs. At Philadelphia one delegate in casting his ballot called Mr. Willkie "the people's choice." In his nomination he has been. If he should be in the election, the result will be no stranger than the record thus far.

Britain Fights Alone

Britain, holding high the torch of democracy, fights alone.

Nor is it the first time that the courageous islanders, for a time without allies, have faced a victorious dictator, master of continental Europe, and stood resolutely between him and world domination. All the other nations of the continent were Napoleon's vassals; his sway was undisputed and he seemed invincible; but his downfall—after ten long years of warfare—occurred just 125 years ago this month. How far will history repeat itself?

A number of parallels occur to thought as Herr Hitler attempts what Napoleon could never accomplish—the invasion and defeat of England. Britannia is still mistress of the seas. European ports are still blockaded, just as they were in Napoleon's day. The Reich-Soviet treaty of non-aggression is tantamount to the famous Treaty of Tilsit which Bonaparte and Alexander signed on a raft in the middle of the Niemen River in June, 1807. This removed the Russians as Napoleon's foes.

Governments changed in Napoleonic times, too. Britain swung from Pitt to Addington, back to Pitt, and on to still others during the years from 1805 to 1815, the days of the First Empire. There were charges of muddling even then—of lack of foresight, stupidity.

Napoleon's vassals rose in rebellion, formed new armies, frequently attacked him; today the opportunities for revolt and rearming on the continent obviously are limited, since transportation and communication facilities are so highly perfected. Still, there remain Africa and the British Isles as bases for the building of an overwhelming force to overcome the aggressors.

While Herr Hitler, like Napoleon after Trafalgar, has no fleet, he has a powerful aviation arm, and the threat to British naval bases from this source is very real. Yet Britain hopes, with its own air force plus replenishments from America, to combat what undoubtedly will be the most furious assault from the air that the world has yet witnessed.

Can the British blockade again be a weapon to break down the dictator's hold on his own people? Will Russia, in fear or self-defense, break its treaty with Hitler as it did with Napoleon? Will repressive measures once more cause resentment and stir up revolutions throughout the continent?

Will Europe ever again be free? The answer must be, Yes. The downfall of force will come by force; for this is the very nature of force: to stir up elements which assure its own destruction. Europe today is too enlightened, too advanced, to remain quiescent under a dictator's heel. And when at last the Continent once more claims its heritage of liberty and enlightenment, Britain will no longer fight alone.

Russia Moves a Stake

It is a Nazified Rumania from which Soviet Russia is taking territory. This fact is interesting. The world is watching the Soviets. Is Russia working with Germany still? Or is it parting from its Nazi partner? Will it continue to wait for that moment of exhaustion in Europe when Communism may extend its empire over erstwhile Great Powers without recourse to war? Or does it fear that that moment is not coming this side of a long period of Nazi domination of the Continent?

Of this at least we can be sure today: that whenever Russia seeks to strengthen its own position in Europe it seeks to do so vis-à-vis Germany. France is not a political factor now. Britain is busy with other matters than the spread of Communism. And in any case these nations were not direct threats to Russia even before the war. Russia's danger from them lay in the possibility that they would direct German expansion eastward into Russian territory.

Some reports indicate that Germany urged Rumania to accede to Soviet demands. This would not be surprising. The alternative might well have been immediate war in the Balkans and disorganization of an important source of Axis supplies.

Cambridge's Opportunity

In its fiscal predicament, Cambridge has an opportunity for civic progress. The present situation is the culmination of entrenched political practices; it should provide the incentive for drastic and thorough-going reform.

The city has expanded its municipal facilities and then borrowed to operate them. Now the debt limit has been reached. With heavy maintenance expenses and a debt service item that consumes nearly one-fourth of the property tax, the city's plight proves the value of planning a financial program, or capital budget, several years ahead.

Payroll padding has helped create the present situation, the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association charges. Nearly $4,000,000 has been borrowed since 1932 for "street construction." Much of this has been diverted to ordinary street department payrolls—particularly around election time, when the weekly outlay has increased sharply. On one occasion, when a list of streets marked for reconstruction was sent to the Planning Board, that body found only one street in the entire list in need of rebuilding.

For real progress, Cambridge will require leadership untrammeled by politics. In this direction the Plan E proposal for proportional representation and city manager government on the ballot next November offers opportunities. Complete solution will require strict economy and an alert citizenry that will not tolerate inept practices and poor standards in its civic affairs.

Long Runs

The 1,467th London performance of "Me and My Girl"—a run exceeded only by that of "Chu Chin Chow" in the annals of the London stage, but still far behind that of "Abie's Irish Rose" in New York—reminds us that famous authors do not seem to get very long runs, and very long runs do not make authors famous. For every hundred people who are aware that the most celebrated song in "Me and My Girl" is "The Lambeth Walk," probably not one recalls that the authors are Arthur Rose and Douglas Furber.

Twelve plays in London have enjoyed more than a thousand successive performances. But the names of the authors of only two of them—John Gay, who wrote "The Beggar's Opera," and Eden Phillpotts, responsible for "The Farmer's Wife"—are of concern to students of literature. And ask a New Yorker who wrote "Tobacco Road" or "Lightnin'."

It is a prolonged succession of steady achievement rather than one outstanding spectacular triumph that assures an author's place in the categories of fame. It is obvious that no playwright of modern days, in any land, has earned anything to compare with the world-wide celebrity of Bernard Shaw. Yet Mr. Shaw has never written any single work that has approached 1,000 successive London performances. His best thing in this line was "Fanny's First Play"—one of his lesser works—which ran for over 600 nights. Barrie barely achieved a run of 500 performances—with "Walker, London," again a lesser work. Apparently it is not the greatest literary guns which make the biggest booms.

And while they are about it, something should be done about "fifth-column" activities on four-lane highways.

Small Reward

The Platform Committee after days and days—
of hard labor—
I think that should read "but" instead of "and"
Finally presents the results of its work—
Hm-m, OK-
G.O.P. PLATFORM
PUBLIC
NOW LET'S SEE THE CANDIDATE!
U.S. PUBLIC

There Was a Garden in Touraine—

Each mention of Tours in the news—the brief stay there of the French Government, the cruel bombardment by German aviators, and now its inclusion in Nazi-occupied territory—revives memories of that ancient city for veteran aviators of the A. E. F., whose base of operations was located there, and for others from other lands who were students at *L'École pour les Étrangers*, that branch of the University of Poitiers established especially for foreigners.

Besides the delight of associating with students from other lands, the majority of whom were English, (but Scandinavian, Czech, Spanish and Japanese swelled the classrooms), the town itself fairly cried for attention when I was there. The narrow, cobblestone side streets were only one relic from Tours' long and glamorous past. Behind the Cathédrale St. Julien lay marks of a Roman arena; within the city was the tomb of Charlemagne's third wife, Luitgard, and the new Basilica St. Martin commemorated the fifth-century Roman who introduced Christianity here. Today the town is superficially known for *rillettes* (minced pork); red and gold *sucre d'orges* (barley sugar), and summer visitors. The local silk industry, whose ancient brocades are on exhibit at Plessy-les-Tours, Louis XI's château on the city's edge, long ago moved to Lyons. The French kings are gone but the châteaux they built along the broad, clear Loire remain.

Along the Boulevard Heurteloup, the Rue Nationale and up the steep La Tranchée, motortrucks roll toward Paris and Le Mans. And in this busy, modern life, the city holds fast to one striking reminder of her past—the working people speak the purest French in the republic, harking back to the days when they served king and court, and this is why the University of Poitiers established its special branch here.

* * *

I was fortunate in arriving in April for I saw the spring unfold and now whenever Tours and its land come to my mind, I think of beauty and abundance. It is still the garden of France. Every workingman's home on the city's outskirts has its flower garden in front: its utilitarian *jardin potager* behind. Every farmhouse has its spreading *tilleul* tree where bees gather honey; every broad wheat field is gay with thousands of small, red poppies, and in the sheltered treetops bordering the road, cuckoos sometimes sing.

The hundred-year-old mansion in which I lived was owned by Madame, who inherited it from her parents, themselves natives of Haute Savoie. She, too, was a Savoyard by birth, but her husband was a native Tourangel who had gone up to Paris once in his life and now asked nothing more than to remain in *la belle Touraine*. It was, to him, the most beautiful spot on earth and he clung to it—and to his royalist ways of thinking, not uncommon in this province accustomed to kings—with inborn tenacity. Their house was a rambling structure of stucco and stone which, during the last war, had sheltered scores of refugees from Rouen. Madame, whose husband and son were at the front, had filled all the rooms and then sent the gardener into town to buy more cots and mattresses to put in the garden and to bring back food for these hungry, impoverished strangers who had flocked in without warning. When the war was over, her funds were exhausted and she began to sell land to meet the high new taxes. The estate became half its former size, but still counted a spacious rose garden and ample *jardin potager*.

* * *

Our relaxation was in cycling to a little place in the country called *La Chaumière*, Monsieur's special pride. Here he spent all his free time, Sundays and holidays included, and usually took Eugène, a war veteran along, to help him. They would leave on the early bus and Madame and I would follow in time for lunch, riding through quiet country lanes, and waving to the children who knew her and sometimes passing old farmhouses shut off by stone walls. *La Chaumière* took our breath; whole beds of blue (forget-me-nots) stretched before our delighted eyes, while on the gentle artificial slope Monsieur had created for his Japanese tea house grew tulips, lilies of the valley, fleur-de-lis, and fragrant stock and pinks. There were strawberry beds, too, a pink cherry tree and wisteria on the walls of *La Chaumière* itself.

Just why Monsieur expended so much time and energy on this secluded spot in the country, which only passing landworkers and those of us who accompanied Madame ever saw, was not clear until one realized that he simply loved to work with the soil. And my memory of him today is typical of the country whose native son he was—chubby, red-cheeked, with neatly trimmed gray goatee and sunburned straw hat, vigorously spading while Eugène stood by to fetch tools or the water can. His results were visible in beautiful bouquets and strawberries. We had currants, gooseberries, apples, and plums in abundance that year and consumed vast quantities of the fluffy white bread which drew its origin in the wheat fields nearby.

Today as I recall them—Eugène, his wife, who cooked for us; their daughter, and Madeleine, the maid, whose husband was killed in the last war and whose son, an apprentice auto mechanic, rode 75 kilometers each Sunday to see her—I know that for them the last twenty years have suddenly ceased to exist. What now will be the lot of this generous people and this fertile province? What promise of future, what comforting assurance have they now to alleviate this new burden? JUNE HARRISON MAYER

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Purpose Which Rules"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just before the news came over the radio of the capitulation of the Belgian army, I had been reading the following from "Man's Unconquerable Mind," by R. W. Chambers. It was more than a coincidence. It was a message for England and the Christian world at this dark hour. May I offer it as a consolation to the faint-hearted, and as evidence that what faith and courage have once done, faith and courage can do again. Writing of England in the time of Alfred the Great the author says:

> By 878, what was there left, safe from Danish inroad? The island of Athelney: "twenty-four acres of dry land, rising some thirty or forty feet above the surrounding swamps." The island of Athelney, and the conscience of King Alfred. . . . It was Alfred's faith which saved Western Christendom. He added to his translation of Boethius the words "I say, as do all Christian men, that it is God's purpose which rules, and not fate." On this belief the Danes broke. Many historians have held that this is the turning point in the history, not only of England, but of Western Europe. Wessex was saved; and in saving Wessex Alfred saved England; and in saving England he saved Western Europe from becoming a heathen Scandinavian power.

If faith that "it is God's purpose which rules, and not fate" or mere blind force, could have such overwhelming and far-reaching results in 878 A. D., if "on this belief the Danes broke," then, will not faith be as dynamic in its results today? Are not fear, doubt, and cowardice the enemies, and the selfishness which refuses to sacrifice self for the common good?

London — A. BURDETT DAWES

"Enlightened Thinking Alone"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Secretary Hull's speech to the graduating class of Harvard University is a rousing and unmistakable call to the American people to strengthen their mental and spiritual defenses and to rededicate themselves to the principles of Christianity on which our democracy is founded. Those who believe that justice and freedom—yes, and prosperity—can be preserved in a world controlled even temporarily by pagan force, place themselves in the unfortunate classification expressed by the well-known adage: "There is none so blind as he who will not see," and they cannot but suffer the consequences of such mental darkness.

The seeming forces of evil flourish only in a mentality that is asleep to the mesmeric effect of terror, hate, and subtlety. Enlightened thinking alone can combat them. When the citizens of our great Christian country truly awake to the need not only for material, but far more for spiritual defense, the ominous clouds of tyranny will not only be lifted, they will be completely destroyed.

The superiority of spiritual power is incalculable and available, but it must be used. Americans, awake! MARY R. NORMANDIN

Short Hills, N. J.

Peace at Any Price?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express my appreciation of the editorial policy of the Monitor during the present world crisis? I hope this policy will be generally understood as events develop further. Surely your paper, by its stand, is doing much more for peace than the advocates of "peace, peace, when there is no peace."

Peace is a wonderful thing. Apparently it is too grand a thing for many people to understand. From experience I submit that there is more peace in the heart of a front-line soldier who is engaged in the performance of his duty than in the thoughts of the man or woman who cries for what he or she calls peace. The question occurs to many fighting soldiers whether or not those who call themselves pacifists are really concerned for peace. Is it peace these people want or do they simply wish to be left alone with their own personal comforts and indulgences? If they really longed for peace would they not be willing to resist to the limit any force that aggressively destroys peace in the world? Are such protagonists of peace at any price as nearly at peace in their own consciousness as the individual who sees his duty and is making sacrifices to fulfill his duty? I believe that the latter knows a peace that is beyond the understanding of those who believe peace to be a physical thing. RUSSELL J. MARDEN

Newton, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Tuskegee's Sixty Years

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Only three men have occupied the principalship or presidency of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama since it was established on the Fourth of July in 1881. But supporting those three men, an ageless urge for human liberation doing its work through vision of uplifting potentialities has made the name of Tuskegee a synonym for the progress of the Negro race on the one hand, and for a vital contribution to democratic education on the other. Recent editorial comment upon Tuskegee's late President Emeritus, Dr. Robert R. Moton, epitomizes America's appreciation of what is being done by and for the Negro in the way of giving him full skill for the opportunities vouchsafed him by the American ideal. It is a happy, meaningful coincidence that Tuskegee was founded on Independence Day: the day and the work of this school have significance in common.

The first glimpse I had of Tuskegee, when I visited its campus a year ago, convinced me that there, midst the gently rolling country of central Alabama, an impressive institutional result had been wrought through tremendous spiritual endeavor. At once I knew that whatever had impelled Booker T. Washington was still at work. Major Moton, his successor, had caught and shared its inspiration, then passed it on to Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, the vigorous and vivid present occupant of the presidential chair. The sense of the eminent worth of human life which called Booker Washington, the boy from the salt mines of Virginia, and led him through the rigorous paths of post-emancipation days is still dominating the school's concept of education as the servant of liberated living.

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We talk about the new frontier today because we believe that space has put barriers before the expansion of our enterprise. But contemplation of what Washington, a seer among his people, faced when the end of the Civil War made wage-earning and land-owning the Negro's privilege, reminds us that the other men have met obstacles no less recalcitrant than those of our own day. It would be difficult to imagine a people less prepared to earn a living than were the Southern Negroes of the sixties. It would be difficult to imagine a people less equipped by training and experience to fathom the difficulties before them. An inspired realist like Booker T. Washington came up from slavery to insist that hard work, work accompanied by learning, work enriched by education in the enrichment of life, was the Negro's true emancipation.

What he accomplished is there for anyone to see who can visit the impressive campus at Tuskegee. Editorially the Journal of Educational Sociology has interpreted the meaning of this school as follows: "The distinctive point about Tuskegee is that while devoting itself to the improvement of the educational, social, cultural, and economic status of the race, it has at the same time made its contribution to a new theory of education. It has practically demonstrated the value of an educational program conceived and carried out with a fundamental notion of learning to do and to live. This is, after all, the only important function of education in a democracy. While theorists have been arriving at this conclusion, Tuskegee has been living it."

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When the end of the World War in 1918 marked the opening of the doors of industry to the Negro worker, Dr. Moton had succeeded Washington and was fully able to conform Tuskegee's fundamental philosophy to the needs of a new day. He supplemented the intensive training in agriculture by which the school had been making a vital contribution to Southern progress with new courses in industrial training suited to the aptitudes of the black race. By this he hoped to demonstrate, as he himself said, that "two races, however different, can live side by side in mutual respect and consideration so that the interests of each side will be preserved."

It has been noticed in this newspaper that Dr. Moton made another outstanding effort in behalf of the mutual welfare of the races by a successful campaign against lynching. That this practice is coming to an end is due, as to no other's efforts, to his persistent reminders through the press to the people that this disgrace needed to be wiped out. He sought this end with determination but without fanfare.

Just such modesty is the genius of Tuskegee Institute. Its famous Dr. Carver, for instance, whose name has been heralded far beyond the boundaries of color, has a reputation for humility that exceeds, were it possible, his fame for achievement in the realm of scientific research.

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I visited Tuskegee the day after the First Lady of the United States had been its honored guest, and as I inspected the remarkable exhibit which memorializes Dr. Carver's service to mankind in turning to great account the use of substances hitherto felt useless, I caught a glimpse of this little man whose rare simplicity seems more consistent with his status as ex-slave than with his eminence in academic circles. Yet it is he whose purpose to make the waste places in human experience more fruitful and to turn ugliness into beauty has achieved such practical results as the making of artificial marble from wood shavings, of paints from Alabama clay, and from the peanut some 300 products, from the sweet potato almost two-thirds that number. This purpose and its results are in accord with what Dr. Carver had said to a friend of mine years before when asked how he did his work. "It all comes," he declared simply, "through revelation."

Tuskegee is a place where obedience to revelation has wrought marvelously to declare mankind's innate nobility. This idea has significant sculptural representation in an impressive group placed near the entrance to the campus. Booker T. Washington is shown as a man erect and self-possessed, fine of feature. Stooped before him is the figure of a pure African, thick-lipped and heavy-browed. Washington is removing a veil, as of ignorance and superstition, from his head. It is a heroic depiction of the means whereby the less advanced among men can be shown the full stature of their being.